PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7431.—Vol. XLIX. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, January 19, at 2.30.
SPECIAL MATINEES of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, SATURDAY NEXT (by special desire), and EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON, Mr. J. L. Toole. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, THE DON. 215th Time.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 255th Time. Preceded at 7.30 by THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, Annie Irish, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, Arnold, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunder, and Winifred Emery.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 239th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
LAST TWO NIGHTS of PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD will appear TO-NIGHT and Friday night at 8.45, for the last times, as PRINCE KARL. Miss Beatrice Cameron as Florence. At 8, EDITHA'S BURGLAR. Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. D. H. Harkins, and Miss Nelly Bowman.
Mr. Richard Mansfield being ordered by his physician, Sir Morell Mackenzie, to cease work for a short time, begs to announce that (during his brief absence), commencing Saturday night and Every Evening,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be performed, Miss Kate Vaughan being specially engaged to play Miss Hardcastle, whilst Mr. Lionel Brough will appear as Tony Lumpkin. Messrs. William Herbert-Harkins, Sullivan, Burrows, Crompton, Frankau, Steuart, and others; Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss May Whitty, Miss Burton. Box-office (Mr. Innes) open from 10 to 5.
RICHARD III., Shakspeare's tragedy, will be played at this theatre upon Mr. Mansfield's return.

STRAND THEATRE.
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. Hawtrey.)
(By arrangement with Mr. Willie Edouin.)
TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock. Mr. George Capel, Mr. Tom Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Mr. Willie Warde; Miss Muriel Aubrey, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Misses S. and G. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at 8.10, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY, by Mr. Brandon Thomas. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 98th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices: Stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.)
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER. At 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. (Last Two Nights.) Miss Wallis, Mesdames Robertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Annie Rose; Messrs. Arthur Stirling, Bassett Roe, Alben Thomas, Matthew Brodie, Charles Arnold, Herberte Basing, George Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 842nd Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.15, NADGY. Christmas Edition of Chassaigne and Murray's New Comte Opera, New Songs, New Dances, New Business. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Children half price.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

THE POPE'S GOLD MEDALLIST.

We are glad to read Cardinal Lavigerie's letter to Cardinal Manning which we reproduce in another column. The Pope, "our great and good Leo XIII.," has sent our good Cardinal a large gold medal, and has instructed Cardinal Lavigerie to express his assurances of confidence and esteem. The interest of the letter, however, lies rather in Cardinal Lavigerie's own genuine and outspoken sentiments of admiration, first for Cardinal Manning, and secondly for "the Protestants whom you taught me to esteem." It was evidently a great discovery to the good French Cardinal that "your English Protestants" are quite different from the Rationalists of other countries, and in his zeal he is ready even to sacrifice the rest of his life to hasten for a single hour the longed-for reunion between English Protestantism and the Church of Rome. All this is very touching and very excellent, and we rejoice that Cardinal Manning was able to communicate by the electric touch of his sympathetic genius some glimmering of the truth about English Protestantism to the brain of a French ecclesiastic.

We fear, however, that Cardinal Lavigerie mistakes the deep respect and even personal devotion with which many of us regard Cardinal Manning for acquiescence in the claims of the Church of Rome. If the Pope wants to know how to shunt the personal feelings with which we regard his Cardinal upon the track that leads to reunion with Rome his course is easy. Let him regenerate the Roman Church, and make it again in the spirit of Cardinal Manning. If our Cardinal had been made Pope in place of Leo, much might have been done. But so great a transformation cannot be brought about at a bound. To plant in the Chair of St. Peter an Englishman whose whole being is saturated with the humanitarian and Democratic spirit of the Western World would have been too violent a shock; and because that is so there can be no danger of mistaking, more than momentarily, the esteem in which Cardinal Manning is held for a readiness to unite with a Church which is neither enlightened, nor progressive, nor Democratic enough to be able to tolerate such a man as Cardinal Manning as Supreme Pontiff. When there is a chance of the election of such a man as Cardinal Manning as Pope, then we may extend to the communion at large that respect and veneration which we accord without stint to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

When Protestants told Cardinal Lavigerie that they desired reconciliation and union, it was reconciliation and union not with the Roman Curia, but with a Church in which the philanthropic and humanitarian spirit of Cardinal Manning was supreme. It is extremely unlikely that the next Archbishop of Westminster will be able to retain anything of the dominion of influence and of authority that has been established by Cardinal Manning. It is far more as a person than as an ecclesiastic that Cardinal Manning has come to be in all public matters the real Bishop of London. We ignore his creed for the sake of his works, and we forget the Roman Cardinal in the patriotic Englishman. There is something almost tragic in the disillusion which awaits those who, under the charm of his sympathetic intelligence, have embraced the Roman faith in the fond belief that the Catholic Church was but a generalized Manning, and that every priest was but an edition in duodecimo of the great Cardinal.

The Cardinal is the exception, not the rule. To begin with, he is the child not of Rome, but of the English Church. For half a century he drew all his spiritual sustenance outside the Roman fold His mental attitude in relation to his fellow men was fixed long before he entered the priesthood. But possibly even this is of less consequence than the fact that it was possible to him as it is impossible to all ecclesiastics trained by Rome, to escape the blighting curse of celibacy, which the Roman alone among the Christian Churches imposes upon the Mamelukes who minister at her altars. Add to this the possession of a certain rare combination of sympathy and intelligence, and it is evident that we have good reason for esteeming our Cardinal more than any Bishop or Archbishop, Protestant or Catholic, in the three kingdoms. But in nothing is the peculiar power and genius of the man more signally illustrated than in this, that he has established this pre-eminent and unique position in spite of the immense difficulties entailed by his position as a Cardinal of Rome. The adroitness and agility with which he achieves his allotted task are quite marvellous, and the most marvellous thing of all that he contrives to do it as the Davenport Brothers used to perform their feats after consenting to be fastened hand and foot in their mysterious cabinet. If Cardinal Manning, in addition to the gift of perennial youth of mind which he already enjoys, could be favoured with terrestrial immortality, and further, if he could, by some miraculous process of fissiparous multiplication, establish a miniature edition of himself in every Catholic church, there might be some hopes of reconciliation and reunion. But as it is, we fear there is no more chance of our returning to the maternal arms of the ancient Church to-day than there was in the days of the Commonwealth.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PARIS COMMUNISTS.

Interview with General Cluseret, Chief of the Commune of 1871!

"Since the Commune of 1792 the greatest revolutionary movement has been the Commune of 1871. The Commune of 1792 saved the nation by its victory; the Commune of 1871 saved the Republic by its sacrifice; the Commune of the Centenary of 1889 will save the nation, the Republic, and the Revolution!"

This passage in the proclamation issued on Saturday by the new Communistic group in the Chamber of Deputies decided me to hasten the preparation of an interview with General Cluseret, which I had proposed holding over until the election of the Minister of War of the Commune had been confirmed by the Chamber. The Commune, however, has taken up its position in Parliament, and the group composed of Félix Pyat, General Cluseret, M. Ferroul, and M. Planteau has the numerical elements of a Fourth Party, but the groups in the Chamber are so multitudinous that it cannot aspire to this precedence.

When I called on General Cluseret to ask him what he considered were the lessons of his election I found him busy painting at his *atelier* in the Boulevard St. Jacques. He is a man of some sixty-six or sixty-seven years of age, tall, well-built and active, extremely affable, and an interesting and ready conversationalist.

"To give you the lessons of my election," replied the General, "I shall have to explain to you on what programme I was elected. Here is my introduction," and he handed me his election address, at the head of which was a letter of M. Félix Pyat suggesting General Cluseret as the revolutionary candidate for the Var. Félix Pyat wrote:—

If we can believe Diogenes, it has always been difficult to find a man even in the Republic of Athens. It is true that the French Republic is much superior; at least in numbers, and without the lantern of Diogenes we could find several men. Myself, I know one, a man in the fullest sense of the word, a General in name, but the least General possible in manner, without any Cæsarian ideas, the only chief who served the Commune well, and a perfect contrast to the General of whom you have all heard speak. He has no stripes, no decorations, no pension. He is a sexagenarian without fortune, who does not receive bank notes through the post, but who works hard with his hands to earn his daily bread. He is a man who has not won his military honours in class warfare and in the blood of the Kroumirs of Africa and Paris, but in fighting for the cause of Ireland and the slaves of America. In short, he has devotion and force, and all the qualities to represent men and citizens except the means. If the Var can do for Cluseret what Marseilles has done for me, the revolutionary Socialists will have another representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

"We must distinguish at first," said M. Cluseret, "by whom my election was made. It was the agriculturists and the working men, and during the contest I continually kept this programme to the front: the revision of the Constitution before the elections of 1889 with the introduction of the *mandat imperatif*, and the *referendum* applied to the laws of general interest, the suppression of the Senate and the Presidency of the Republic. In an order of ideas relatively less important I made a campaign against Clémenceau; against the Radical Socialist policy, which is neither one nor the other, but simply hypocritical; against parliamentary deadlock; and especially against the Clémencism which upsets Ministries without knowing what to put in their place, and disturbs everybody without contenting anybody."

The General's revolutionary programme may be summarized as follows:—He says the great difficulty, is not to succeed, but to profit by the victory and to be certain of the morrow. The three primary difficulties are—the taking of the Hôtel de Ville, the paralyzing of a counter military revolution, the prevention of the economic crisis which will precede the definite organization of labour. He does not consider that the first difficulty is hard to solve. From the story of the proclamation of the Republic every

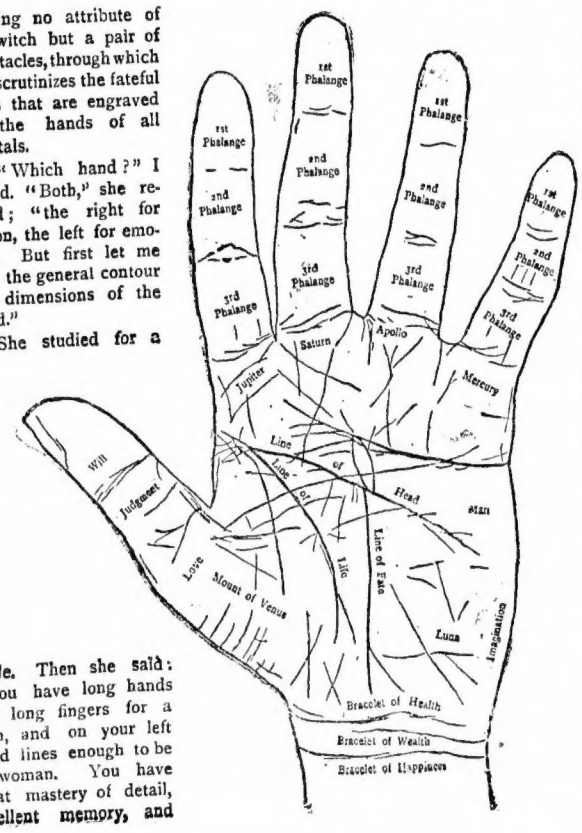
WHAT IS MY CHARACTER LIKE?—I.

The Answer of the Palmists.

Nothing is more mysterious than character, especially to the person who owns it. We all think we know our own, but if the truth were known we should probably find that we were more in the dark about that than about the character of any of our acquaintances. And yet, if the learned men and women may be believed, your character may be said to ooze out of you at every pore, and perfect strangers if they can but see your hand or feel your head or read your handwriting can draw up an analysis of your character with extraordinary accuracy. The best way to test this is to send one man round the circle of the character-readers, and collate their respective renderings of his character. If they all agree, or if they are able to make tolerably fair guesses at the inner man by the outer signs, it will at least afford some clue to the mystery by which others may profit. With the praiseworthy motive of increasing the sum of human knowledge, a gentleman has consented, at our request, to submit himself to the palmists, phrenologists, caligraphists, the astrologers, and all the other adepts in the art of mental vivisection, and in this and in the following papers we will faithfully set forth the results of his experimental inquiry. The subject is in his fortieth year, and married. But beyond that fact no other information has been vouchsafed to those who seek to read his character by his signs. The following is his report of his first experience among the professors of palmistry:—

I rather trembled (says our appointed victim) at facing the palmists, owing to an experience I once had with a lady friend addicted to the science. She used to regard me with quite embarrassing devotion, until one day she saw the palms of my hands. Her homage vanished, and she regarded me henceforth as a simple mortal. Some lines in the palm had disenchanted her: what they were I never could discover. So it was with fear and trembling that I climbed the stairs at No. 10, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, and stood in the presence of Mrs. Katherine St. Hill, whose clever little handbook on palmistry had just been published by Mr. Ridgway. Mrs. St. Hill is a young and pleasant-looking lady, attired in trailing black velvet, and possessing no attribute of the witch but a pair of spectacles, through which she scrutinizes the fateful lines that are engraved on the hands of all mortals.

"Which hand?" I asked. "Both," she replied; "the right for action, the left for emotion. But first let me note the general contour and dimensions of the hand."



She studied for a while. Then she said: "You have long hands and long fingers for a man, and on your left hand lines enough to be a woman. You have great mastery of detail, excellent memory, and immense energy. The two dominant features with you are the thumb and the little finger. The thumb is very strong. If I were not prepared to obey my husband I would never marry a man with such a thumb. There is an overpowering will in that thumb, a will that controls all, and allows nothing to stand in the way."

"Quite a tyrant of a thumb, a tyrant without scruple," I ventured to remark.

"No. Not a tyrant; not domineering, but determined, and, oh, yes, persevering and patient. Unscrupulous? Well, scruple is not so powerful as will. But you cannot be a bully. You have too much tact. Line of head developed right across the hand, signifying great diplomatic skill in management. Line of heart full; kind-heartedness; imagination well developed. Too much sympathy to be a bully. But you can get on well with people. And oh, what a perfect little finger!"

"Really! what does that mean?" I asked, startled at the discovery of such perfection where I least suspected it.

"Yes," she exclaimed, "quite a perfect little finger. What a pity there are not a pair of them! the right hand little finger is not so good; it weakens towards the other finger."

"From writing so much." "Perhaps. But the other little finger. It is so strong, together with the extended line of the head you ought to be able to get round almost any one; twist them round your little finger, as the saying is."

I looked lovingly at the left little finger. Never before had I known the secret of my strength. But I went on:—

"Tell me about the lines of fate and health and life. The line of health is really the line of disease, is it not?"

"Yes. Happy are those who have it not. You had a serious illness some two or three years ago?"

"No; never been in bed for a day since I had the measles, when I was ten. Are you sure?"

"You had some serious complication" (which was true enough). "It looks like a serious illness." Which it was not.

"How do you know that?" "By the line of life on the right hand, which almost disappears before reaching the line of fate. The position would indicate that you have just passed it."

"Horrid thought, it may be still to come! Tell me how shall I die?"

"Suddenly: the double cross below the line of life on the left hand shows that."

body knows how popular movements are arranged. A group of political sharpers, escorted by their accomplices and admirers, take possession of the Hôtel de Ville, open the middle window on the first floor, give out their own names and throw printed papers to the crowd that cries "Vivat!" in the scramble for them. That's the trick, and it lasts for a generation. To undo it you want a squadron of men determined to attain their object and always ready for the decisive moment. A volley at close quarters without a word will settle the question, and give France the time to recognize itself and choose.

"The solution of the second difficulty lies in getting the army in the hands of the people. My proposals for the reorganization of the army," said the General, "are those of a man who has passed his life in military service, and who has fought in Africa, in the Crimea, in America, who has followed the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars, and taken part in the street fighting of the 24th February and 21st June, 1848, the 2nd December, 1852, and the Commune of 1871."

"This leads me to ask you what are the probabilities of your election not being validated?"

"There is no possibility of my being unseated. I have never ceased to be a Frenchman. The law of the 17th of July, 1862, by which I received the citizenship of the United States, was an exceptional law, giving the right of naturalization to everybody who had served in the war, even if they had not the residential qualification. And Article 18 of the French Code says that a Frenchman can never lose his nationality from the moment he claims it. If I were an American citizen and came back to France and said I wished to be a French citizen, no one could prevent me from so becoming. I was born in France: we are a military family. My grandfather, my father, and myself have together given 115 years of military service to France; we have each been wounded several times, and they say I am not a Frenchman! I am as good a Frenchman as there is in the world," and General Cluseret laughed heartily. "There is a case under which a man may lose his nationality, that is for having served in a foreign army without permission. But the law makes a distinction between the regular and volunteer armies. I have never served in other than volunteer armies abroad. Look at the consequences if they wanted to torture the law to take away my nationality. In America I had under my orders the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, M. Lockroy, the present Minister of Public Instruction; Maxime du Camp served with me under Garibaldi; and a great many members of the Conservative side of the House have served with the Pontifical Zouaves. No, they cannot unseat me on the ground of nationality."

The third difficulty, that of "socializing" the public services and anticipating the economic crisis, is more serious. The first thing is to make a clean sweep of the past, and to borrow of it neither men nor things, and to adopt the following measures at once. Call together a Constituante based upon the direct representation of interests proportionately to the number of interested. During the election of this Constituante the dictature is to be confided to a group of three or five workers chosen in advance by all the workers in different corporations, men known for their inflexible principles, their energy, and their morality of character. The powers to be given to this dictature shall be unlimited, subject to the ratification of the Constituante. They are to include the abolition of existing laws and replacing them by decrees having the force of laws; the annulling of mortgages and other charges which affect the property of the working labourer; the renouncing of all debts and other public charges; the declaration of the commune as the only proprietor of the soil and mines, with the obligation of dividing it between the cultivators and miners in proportion to the mouths to feed and the hands to be employed—it shall be forbidden to mortgage or dispose of communal property—the authorizing of the commune to confiscate all machinery and tools and distribute them to the workers for working; the declaring of the commune sovereign in matters of finance, security, instruction, ways of communication, under this restriction, that no tax be imposed except with the direct consent of the interested. These are general outlines. In case of resistance on the part of the Church or capitalists, he advises that gunpowder shall be brought into action.

"This," says the General, "is the true, definitive, and only revolution which will end the social anarchy that little by little devours the social forces. When will it come? Nobody knows. To-morrow if we will; but to will and to desire are two things. The day will come during my lifetime; I shall see it. Then joyful in death I shall say to the people: *Et nunc dimittis servum tuum Domine.*"

"Will you elaborate your proposal for the extinction of the public debt by paper money, issued at a forced value, and which, instead of earning interest, loses a certain percentage per annum?"

"This involves matters of detail that I have never gone into. I may tell you candidly if there is one lobe in my brain less developed than another it is that of finance. I can talk to you about foreign affairs, the army, agriculture, but as to finance——. During my election I discovered a feeling of profound discontent in the public mind, especially in the agricultural classes. They have but one market for their produce, and are obliged to pay the extravagant transport charges of the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée railway to reach that market. And the shareholders of this line are Germans!"

We talked of England, where General Cluseret stayed "just long enough to be condemned to death," of America and Americans, for whom he has the greatest admiration, but fears that a plethora of wealth will lead to their decline as a people. This remark gave me the opening I sought.

"You told a *confrère* of the *Matin* a few months ago that the apathy of the French people discouraged you, and that in the past one half of the existing discontent would have led to an uprising."

"It would be a knowing man who could say anything about the people of France at this moment. There is one extraordinary thing, and that is that the country is more revolutionary than the towns. This is contrary to all the beliefs of the past, and is a very hopeful sign. As to 1889, no one can tell what may happen. There are currents at work in the masses the source of which it is impossible to trace, but which are resumed in the phrase: Wait till 1889: then if nothing is done patience will be at an end."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The news, not official but apparently authentic, of the coming betrothal of the Tzarevitch to the Princess Alix of Hesse is very important. Next to the Emperor of Russia, the most influential person in Russia may be the Empress. We shall be very glad if a grand-daughter of our Queen should one day sit on the throne of the Empire which is the natural ally of this country in Asia, and which might be our most powerful friend in Europe.

Who is the "august personage" against whom the Bismarckian press is said to be aiming its shafts? The story this morning is that the original attack was directed not against Sir Robert Morier so much as against an Exalted Personage in the English Court, who was distinguished for his French sympathies. Now, there are not many distinguished personages at the English Court, and those against whom the German authorities could think it worth their while to direct their park of journalistic artillery are still fewer. The only exalted personage at the English Court who was accused of French sympathies in 1870 was the Prince of Wales. Are we then to regard H.R.H. as the real target of the journalistic Moonlighters of Berlin?

We cannot say that we are satisfied with Lord Knutsford's answer to the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday about Bechuanaland. Reduced to its essence, the Colonial Secretary's speech amounted to this: As long as it costs money, trouble, and life to administer Bechuanaland, so long Bechuanaland shall remain chargeable to the British taxpayer. As soon as Bechuanaland can pay its way and its natural assets can be made available for the profit of the Treasury, it will be handed over to the Cape Colony. The British taxpayer must bear all the cost, the Cape Colonists run off with all the spoils. It is difficult to conceive a more demented policy than this, which seems to be the supreme product of the statesmanship of the Colonial Office.

We wonder what semblance of a foundation there is for the Vienna *Tagblatt's* extraordinary story that General Menabrea had threatened France with instant war less than a fortnight ago if she did not withdraw some trumpery decree which had been issued regarding school teachers in Tunis. The game certainly does not seem worth the candle. Nor can we imagine that the Italian Government is either so criminal or so mad as seriously to meditate plunging Europe into war upon so far-fetched a pretext as this. Even if it be true, as the Berlin *Post* remarked last week, that "if Italy were to come into conflict with France on whatever ground, she had the right to count upon Germany assisting her with her entire strength," that is only an additional reason for doubting the story. For if Italy must be supported with the entire strength of Germany whenever she quarrels with France, Germany must and will exercise the right of vetoing in advance any quarrel in which it would not suit her to engage. And we refuse to believe for a moment that Prince Bismarck wants to invade France in January.

Slowly but steadily the practice of cremation is spreading on the Continent, and by a natural law the cost falls as the number of cremations rises. At Zurich, for instance, where a new crematorium has just been finished, the whole cost of construction was only £1,300, and the charge per corpse for complete incineration is only 40*s.* a head. It used to be £6. The Zurich crematorium stands in a corner of the central cemetery, and is surrounded by edifices of an artistic character for storing the urns containing the ashes of the dead.

Miss Damian, the popular contralto, gave her concert at Princes' Hall last night. She brought a fresh bouquet in every time she came on, leaving each on the piano, which at last looked like a florist's counter. She sang admirably Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and Gounod's "Ruth," but Mr. Randegger's accompaniment was a little overpowering, which was strange in so great a master. The hits of the evening were Nachéz, the violinist, and Mr. Lawrence Kellie. Nachéz is a consummate all round soloist, with specialities of his own; his phrasing is full of exquisite sensibility, while his command of the flute-like harmonics and his delicate execution are quite phenomenal. Mr. Kellie and Miss Hope Temple, who accompanied for him a song of her own, so bewitched the audience that an encore was demanded, upon which Mr. Kellie sat down and accompanied himself with equal effect. There was an astonishing sameness in the songs—the nights in June—the summer seas—the people who make love one month and forget all about it (at least one of them invariably seemed to) the next—are growing rather a nuisance. Will no one strike out some new vein of drawing-room sentiment? We must not forget to say that Signor Bisaccia dashed off Liszt's tremendous Rhapsodie Hongroise with astonishing fervour, but how is it that no one so much as reminds us of Liszt—not even when they lift up their hands and toss their heads, and do everything except play like him. "Ah, by the side of Liszt we're all wood choppers," said the great Von Bulow. But "caparisons," as Mrs. Malaprop says, are hateful, and we had rather say that every one did their level best last night—and that was high level.

If the first London County Council is not all that it should be it will not be for lack of candidates. Exclusive of the City, which has four seats and six candidates, and of St. George's West, where the election is over already, there are 275 candidates for 112 seats. The only constituency in which the elector has not four candidates from which to select his two members is Clapham, where there are only three candidates in all; while in several constituencies he has five, six, and seven, and in the Strand as many as eight. There is a very fair sprinkling of good candidates—of men, that is to say, of reputation, character, and proved ability; but there are also far too many vestrymen, Board of Work-ers, and persons otherwise of small reputation, and the electors will have to scan the candidates closely and vote for the best men regardless of other considerations, if they want the new state of London Government to be better than the old. We have used the word "men" advisedly, for we assume that the election of the admirable women candidates is a matter of certainty.

If the London Council as a whole turned out as well as its two first members, there would not be much to complain of. The gentlemen who have this distinction are Mr. Howard Vincent and Mr. Antrobus, who being the only candidates nominated yesterday for St. George's, Hanover-square, were declared elected forthwith. Every one knows Mr. Howard Vincent. Mr. Antrobus, his colleague, is a leading partner in Coutts's bank, and has interested himself in various charitable undertakings. It is a pity, no doubt, that the first members of the Council should be Tories; but, as we have said, party politics will really have very little to do, at present at any rate, with the business of the Council, and on one question, at any rate, Mr. Howard Vincent will surely be sound. He will vote, of course, for putting the police under the control of the Council—if only that, when the Government makes the concession, the Council may elect him chairman of the Watch Committee.

What is it that most makes man happy here below? Carnot, the grandfather of the French President, defined the elements of happiness under ten heads, which may be compared with the list compiled by Count Tolstoi:—

CARNOT.	TOLSTOI.
1. Health.	1. Natural life in the open air, with intimate connection with earth, its plants, and animals.
2. An independent condition.	2. Physical labour, bringing good appetite and sleep.
3. A taste for work.	3. Simple, affectionate family life.
4. The esteem of people of worth.	4. Free and familiar intercourse with your fellow men.
5. Love of society.	5. Health and a natural, painless death.
6. Talent.	
7. A knowledge of business.	
8. Moderation.	
9. A tendency to aid the unfortunate.	
10. Companionship of an amiable woman.	

The lists are curious and suggestive. Most men can have all Tolstoi's ingredients. Some of Carnot's are unattainable for all but the gifted and wealthy.

Only the unwary will buy Mdme. Carette's new book of souvenirs of life at the Tuileries. It is a dull register of the daily doings of mediocrities, without a spark of wit, humour, or observation. All the wigs are moulded on the same block. The butter and honey she pours in pailfuls over the ex-Empress is very possibly a speculative investment that may pay a solid dividend. But why lavish the precious ointment over all the personages who are named in her pages? Such waste is disgusting.

That the law of distress is still in need of amendment is almost daily proved in our police-courts. At Marylebone yesterday "a poorly-clad woman" told the magistrate how her landlord "had the whole of her home taken away," leaving her and her children penniless. To whom Mr. De Rutzen said:—

The state of the law is such that it is an absolute farce for poor people in your position to endeavour to seek legal redress in such cases. The broker appears to have distrained upon everything in the place, including even the bed, and has taken away that which he had no right to have done; but all I can do if I grant process against the persons, would be to order the return of the articles illegally taken, on your paying the amount of rent due. That, of course, will be exactly the amount distrained for, and that will leave you 2*s.* worse off, for you will have to pay the cost of a summons.

And so, because the Law of Distress Amendment Act imposes no penalty on its transgressors—an old defect in Acts of Parliament which the Legislature might by now be expected to be on its guard against—the landlords' victims are robbed of its "benefits;" for of course this "poorly-clad woman" cannot commence an action for illegal distress. So the magistrate can only trust to the law-making landlord that if he will give up his victim's bed "it will be to his credit!" A farce, indeed.

"Shall I die a violent death?" "There is no sign of that."

"What danger most threatens?" "Overwork."

"Brain fever?" "No, if so there would be a dot on the line of the head."

"How long shall I live?" "Not very long. You have still a good while to live, but you will not reach seventy-five."

"Leaving prophecy, what advice do you think the owner of these hands most needs? What would you give him, I mean?" "I would not give him any, because, no matter what I said, he would go his own way."

"Am I affectionate?" "Very, but very well controlled. That is shown by the gridiron on the Mount of Venus."

"Have I ever been in love?" "Oh yes. And with one you have been most constant. That long, regular line which starts far down in the line of the heart, crosses the line of fate, and continues unbroken right across the hand, is one of the best I have seen, indicating continuity of affectionate influence lasting through life. It has had its troubles, but not quarrels."

"That is my wife, I suppose! Have I had any other affairs of the heart?" "Yes; one very deep one has left a dent deep and unmistakable on the line of the heart. There have been others, but they have passed. You have many friends, and give sympathy as much as you crave for it. You will take a great deal of trouble for those whom you like."

"Had not you better draw my hand?" "With pleasure." And so saying she drew the diagram which accompanies this.

"That line running down the centre of your hand is the line of fate. You have had a successful life: obstacles have gone down before you. But you are in the midst of them now. One is past, but two more remain. Still, your line of fate overcomes them all. I would rather have your chances than those of any who oppose you. Still, you will have plenty of struggle and worry before you get through."

"What is the meaning of that curious almond shape that lies across the line of the head and the line of the heart in the centre of my left palm? It is not in my right." "It is slightly askew, but if the line of fate joins on to it then it means that you are just reaching a position that will double your power and your wealth. If you are going into business you will find it prosper—slowly at first, but afterwards the success will be great."

"We always stray into prophecy. Tell me, have I the faculty of order?" "Very large; that you can see in the knots on the fingers."

"Anything else?" "You have a tendency to extravagance; for the finger tips turn outwards; but your judgment is too good to let it degenerate into recklessness. You have not much self-confidence."

"Really? Why do you say that?" "Because there would otherwise be a greater distance between the line of life and the line of the head between the thumb and the forefinger. You are versatile, for the thumb is set low down in the hand, and have a good business faculty, for the mount is large towards the little finger. You have the bracelet of happiness very perfect. The second bracelet—wealth—is less complete; the third—health—is deepest of all, but not so regular as the first."

"Anything else?" "Yes. Your mother influenced you much in youth. You were very fortunate in your bringing up; I have seldom seen a clearer or better line of fate. Some one entered your life some years ago, influenced it much and then left it. In a few years more some one else will enter it."

"Man or woman?" "Cannot say, but it will be friendship, not love, coming from line of head, not from line of heart. You might have had artistic success, but you scattered it too much. There are two things I cannot understand—the three dots on the joint of the first forefinger, and the curious line that ascends from the line of the head to the root of the second finger. I have never seen it before."

Thereupon I bade Mrs. St. Hill good-day. For a reading of the palm she charges 5*s.*, for a drawing of the lines of the hand 10*s.* 6*d.* I think it is worth the money.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S ACCURACY.

WITH reference to the review of Sir John Strachey's new book on India which appeared in our columns on December 29, we have received a long letter—much too long for publication—from Mr. G. H. M. Batten, complaining that the charge of inaccuracy brought against Sir John Strachey is unjustified. We have consulted our reviewer on the points raised in this letter, and in every case he is able to fully substantiate the charges brought. On the other hand, he allows that Mr. Batten has discovered an error in his, the reviewer's, figures. He stated that the Indian revenue from the duties of cotton cloth, if these had been allowed to continue, would now have been two millions sterling. He ought to have said one million. A large part of our correspondent's letter is occupied with an enumeration of Sir John Strachey's financial reforms in India. We fully endorse the praise bestowed on their author, but it does not dissipate the charge of inaccuracy.

NEWSPAPERS AS THEY ARE BOUGHT.

Some idea of the comparative popularity of newspapers may be gained, not only from journalistic plébiscites but also from a knowledge of the prices they will fetch a day after date. The other evening an auction of second-hand papers for the ensuing year was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in a large provincial town. Of the morning dailies, the "Times" fetched 21*s.*, the "Daily News" 6*s.* 6*d.*, the "Daily Telegraph" 5*s.* 6*d.*, the "Standard" 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the "Daily Chronicle" 3*s.* 6*d.* The least popular evening paper was the "Echo," which went for 2*s.* 6*d.*, while the "Globe" was purchased at 3*s.*, the "Star" at 3*s.* 6*d.*, the "St. James's Gazette" at 5*s.*, and "Pall Mall Gazette" at 6*s.* The range of the religious weeklies was not very wide. Bids of a shilling secured the "Christian Age" and the "Rock," 1*s.* 3*d.* the "Christian Commonwealth," 1*s.* 6*d.* the "Christian," the "Christian Million," and the "Family Churchman," 1*s.* 9*d.* the "Fireside News," 2*s.* the "British Weekly," the "Christian World," and the "Sunday School Chronicle," 2*s.* 3*d.* the "Methodist Times," and 5*s.* the "Nonconformist." To turn from the sublime to the ridiculous, "Fun," "Funny Folks," and "Judy" each secured 2*s.*, and "Punch" 5*s.* The "Saturday Review" was sold for 7*s.* 6*d.*, overtopping the "Spectator" by eighteen pence. The "Illustrated London News" headed the list of the pictorials at 12*s.* 6*d.*, being closely followed by the "Graphic" at 12*s.*, while the "Pictorial World" could not get beyond 6*s.* The price of the "Literary World" was 2*s.* 6*d.*, of "Great Thoughts" 3*s.*, and of the "Athenæum" 4*s.* The latter price was also reached by "Cassell's Saturday Journal" and "Public Opinion." For the monthlies there was not a very severe competition. The "Universal Review" seems to have reached a sudden popularity, as it sold for 14*s.*, as against 12*s.* for the "Nineteenth Century," 8*s.* 6*d.* for the "Fortnightly," and 8*s.* for the "Contemporary." Of American magazines "Lippincott's" went for 5*s.* 6*d.*, "Scribner's" for 6*s.* 6*d.*, "Harper's" for 7*s.*, and the "Century" 7*s.* 6*d.* The following sums were given for our leading English periodicals:—the "Sunday at Home" and the "Sunday Magazine," 2*s.* 6*d.*; "Cornhill" and "Knowledge," 3*s.*; "A 1," "English Illustrated," "Longman's," and "Murray's," 3*s.* 6*d.*; "Argosy," 3*s.* 9*d.*; "Good Words" and "Leisure Hour," 4*s.*; "Cassell's Family Magazine" and "Quiver," 4*s.* 3*d.*; "Chambers's Journal" and "Temple Bar," 4*s.* 6*d.* The "Boy's Own Paper" fetched 2*s.* 9*d.*, but was excelled by "The Girl's Own," at 3*s.* 6*d.* Perhaps the most fortunate bidder in the whole sale was the lucky person who purchased "Experience" for the small sum of fourpence, thereby putting to shame a famous proverb.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR SERVANTS.

In these days, when servants receive a fair amount of education, and are able to grasp the secret of the printed page, it is perhaps not wonderful that employers should frequently concern themselves with what their retainers read, and what it were best for them to read. What they read in the majority of cases is the penny novelette. To the *Family Herald* and one or two others probably no valid objection can be taken, but the great bulk of the penny novelettes are fit only for the flames. Antipathetic in their tone towards and painting chiefly the evil deeds of the aristocracy, they do much to stir up strife between mistress and maid. If one could trace to its source the existing dissension between the drawing-room and the servants' hall, one would probably find that it was due in no small measure to the trash which servants buy and read. Many servants, of course, read little beyond such healthy periodicals as the *Sunday at Home*, but it would be a fair estimate to say that readers of the latest penny novelette among servants number five to every one who reads the better class of paper. To throw up some sort of breakwater to the encroaching floods of at least unhealthy fiction which threaten to swamp the intelligence of the people and the good relations of the upper and lower classes, is a feat of mental engineering which cannot be accomplished too soon. Where, then, may one turn to effect such a consummation? There are many excellent stories produced now-a-days for the people, and many good books. In some cases, however, they are too brief to be of much use, and in others too expensive to tempt the mistress to buy them for her servants. It is, moreover, not by the reading of one good book that good will be ensured, but by the reading of many good books. The cost no doubt is often responsible for the failure of housewives to start a good and useful servants' library. Every day, however, renders the argument less vital, for every day almost brings out a new and cheaper edition of great works by master hands, and it is to cheap editions that we must look for the materials with which to construct the desired breakwater.

The efforts of such publishers as the Messrs. Cassell, Messrs. Routledge, the S.P.C.K., Messrs. Warne, Messrs. Ward and Lock, and Mr. Walter Scott, are distinctly efforts in the cause of heads of households. The popular edition of to-day is a very different production from that of even a few years ago. It is a work of art, and worthy, from every point of view, to take its place side by side with most of the books on the drawing-room table. Nearly every volume which has recently appeared in the numerous popular libraries may claim to contain what Milton called "the precious life blood of a master spirit." Take them as a whole they are deserving of the highest eulogium. They realize in many ways the acme of literary perfection, and they might fairly be summarized in the words which Richard de Bury wrote five centuries and a half ago: "You only, O books! are liberal and independent. You give to all who ask, and enfranchise all who serve you assiduously. Truly you are the ears filled with most palatable grains. You are golden urns in which manna is laid up; rocks flowing with honey, or rather, indeed, honey-combs; udders most copiously yielding the milk of life; store-rooms ever full; the four streamed rivers of Paradise, where the human mind is fed and the arid intellect moistened and watered; fruitful olives; vines of Engaddi; fig-trees knowing no sterility; burning lamps to be ever held in the hand. The library in wisdom is more precious than all riches, and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be compared with it." To urge that popular libraries to a large extent are worthy of so noble a description, seems bold only to those who know nothing about them. Macaulay's "Lays," "Faust," Luther's "Table Talk," Crabbe's poems, "Childe Harold," Shakspeare's Plays, Burke's "Discontents," Locke's "Education," and indeed every variety of subject, go to make up the cheap popular library of the present day. Philanthropists are for ever urging the importance of bringing healthy literature within the reach of the masses. In the popular edition rests their chance. If we are not to have free libraries in every parish, the next best thing is to have cheap books. Enough and to spare has recently been written on the subject of free libraries for London. Everybody seems anxious to have one until the question is taken up in earnest, when its supporters rapidly dwindle into a minority. As, therefore, these institutions do not yet seem fully acceptable to the metropolitan rate-payer, let us attain the philanthropists' object by starting small libraries in the home. Some time ago a gentleman offered through the *Pall Mall Gazette* to spend £12 in providing books for a parish library, if some one would undertake to secure a home for them. The offer was not taken advantage of. Does this kindly gentleman know what £12 might effect in the way of starting a library, if properly laid out? It would secure five or six hundred volumes of the kind published in Cassell's National Library! If he had liked, he might have presented twenty-four homes of working men and women with at least twenty-five volumes each for the £12 he was willing to spend. Could the money have been devoted to a better cause?

Ladies and gentlemen who are not entirely indifferent to the mental welfare of their servants will do well to note the significance of the foregoing facts. For a sovereign an abiding source of amusement and instruction might be added to the servants' hall. Servants cannot, like the ordinary workers, go and spend their evenings at public libraries if they would, and the mistress may do much to allay discontent by stocking the servants' hall with good books, which are none the worse, but perhaps all the better, for being get-atable in cheap editions.

THE LETTERS OF LEARNED LADIES AND FAMOUS MEN.*

"Three Generations of Englishwomen" is something more than an ordinary memoir of mother, daughter, and grand-daughter. It is a picture of Norwich as an intellectual centre, a contribution to the study of early Radical philosophy, a sketch of John Austin, a record of politics and personages, a glimpse of the Europe of our youth, and a singular and notable collection of the letters of distinguished men and women. The horizon widens from page to page. Mrs. John Taylor darns stockings while she holds her own with Southey, Brougham, or Mackintosh. Her daughter, Mrs. Austin, discusses the most intricate questions with the most learned men of her day, brings out her husband's lectures on Jurisprudence, and makes English readers familiar with foreign literature. Her granddaughter, Lady Duff Gordon, renders French authors into English, visits Egypt to send charming letters therefrom, chats with Heine, and draws humorous epistles from Richard Doyle. The power of heredity is strikingly revealed. The ability varies, but there are three common qualities—courage, insight, and enthusiasm.

The volumes will be a stimulus to women, and a rebuke to all men who scoff at learned ladies. The really biographical part is somewhat slight, but it suffices; and a more valuable collection of the letters of eminent men has seldom been published. Mrs. Austin was especially wide in her acquaintances, and the letters she received were many, fresh, and interesting. Admirers of her husband will learn from his letter to Grote how he worked, and from Mrs. Austin's note to Mrs. Reeve who were the persons of distinction attending his lectures. They will be touched, we cannot doubt, with the picture of Mrs. Austin, given by herself in a letter to Guizot, consoling herself, after his death, with reading "forty-five years of love letters," as a revelation that strong intellects can be joined in women with tender hearts. Mrs. Austin was deeply interested in popular education, and there are letters on the subject to Cousin, and from Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Gladstone. One of Mr. Gladstone's letters concludes with the significant intimation, "But indeed I am most unfit to pursue the subject; private circumstances of no common interest are upon me, as I have become very recently engaged to be married to Miss Glynne, and I hope your recollections will enable you in some degree to excuse me." The letter is dated June 18, 1839. Writing to Mr. Gladstone, in 1853, Mrs. Austin said:—"The country is prosperous, the people in good spirits, and alive to all sorts of schemes of improvement. Now, dear Mr. Gladstone, give us a scheme for excellent *burgher schools*." He had delayed answering one of her letters by reason of "the fifteen days' polling." In a letter he wrote in 1857 Mr. Gladstone says of Sir Robert Peel that "the depth and reality, the wearing intensity, of his sense of public duty, was the noblest point in his whole character."

Thomas Carlyle breaks out in his letters into lurid flashes. He feels inclined to throw down the pen as "a worthless weapon," and to lead out a colony of "poor starving drudges to the waste places of their old mother Earth, when from the sweat of their brow bread will rise for them." He invites Mrs. Austin to Craigenputtock, saying, "I do not think you ever in your life saw such a solitude as this: the everlasting skies and the everlasting moors; the hum of the world all mute as death, so distant is it, till Wednesday nights arrive, and the letters and newspapers, and we find it is all going on as distractedly as ever." He looks to a life in London "with bodings of a huge, dim, most vexed sort." Mrs. Austin had found him a house, and he pictured "the general outline of the house-kin;" his wife, he says, "full of cares, tumults, and headaches." After his wife's death he writes of "the sudden extinction of all that remained of humanly cheerful in my sombre existence." Lord Jeffreys treats the Radicals of 1835 with scorn. "Even in reasoning," he tells Mrs. Austin, "they are the weakest, whatever such dogmatists as your Mill and Roebuck may pretend. For my part I think the Quakers are better political reasoners than they are, and yet nobody, I suppose, seriously expects that we shall all become Quakers." De Tocqueville describes the effect of the French Revolution upon manners:—"Simple and elegant manners are only found among the scions of old families. Others are either vulgar or too particular and careful." Mrs. Austin informs Mrs. Grote that her husband and Mademoiselle Schopenhauer discussed "the *light* questions of the existence of evil and the eternity of the world as soon as they met." Grimm, the fairy tale writer, told her a good story of his little son, who heard that his father had written some of the stories that delighted him. "Father, they say you wrote those fairy tales; surely you never invented such silly rubbish?"

Auguste Comte compliments Mrs. Austin as happily uniting moral delicacy and mental elevation. "Hitherto the women whose intellectual superiority placed them above the rank of bluestockings had a deplorable tendency towards the aberrations of *femmes libres*." Macaulay supplies us with some piquant details of himself in 1846. He only knows Descartes "at secondhand;" he visits Paris in the parliamentary recess, and so does not see it in full season. "Of the society of Paris I know next to nothing. In general, I have been as much alone there as if I had been in the Isle of Skye. I used to put a book in my pocket and to sit reading four or five hours together in the garden of the Tuileries or of the Luxembourg. In fact, all my knowledge of good French society has been acquired in London." Sir Robert Peel thanks Mrs. Austin for appreciating his motives in repealing the Corn Laws; his "return to domestic life and the enjoyment of political independence," he writes, "are more than ample compensations for anything I have lost." Lord Lansdowne writes to Mrs. Austin in 1847—so she tells M. Guizot—"We shall have a Parliament of railway kings." Mrs. Hudson was shown a bust at Lord Westminster's of Marcus Aurelius, and observed, "I suppose that is not the present *Marquis!*" Dr. Whewell is amused at Auerbach's view that it is the summit of insolence for Englishmen to criticise German philosophy; "we are as stupidly servile in our reverence for it as we are stupidly conceited about our social institutions and manners." In another letter Dr. Whewell criticises Buckle's dictum about men being inductive and women deductive by saying "he practises the common trick of changing the meaning of words and then startling you by a paradoxical assertion."

There is a pretty story about Lady Duff Gordon as a child. Gazing dreamily at some sunflowers in a garden, a friend asked her what was the matter. "Nothing was the matter," she replied, "only I was wishing the sunflowers would talk to me." At the Cape, she interested herself in the negroes, and Mrs. Austin descants about her doings to M. Guizot: "One thing struck me as pretty. The blacks have settled it that 'missis must be related to the Queen,' 'cause she speaks nice to everybody." What a charming view of Royalty! How different was the conversation of Leopold Ranke, the historian, as described by the biographer herself. "I remember as a little child to have been much astonished at Leopold Ranke, who walked up and down the drawing-room talking vehemently in a kind of *olla podrida* of English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish." Writing to Lord Houghton, Lady Duff Gordon describes her visit to Heine on his mattresses. "When I kissed him his beard felt like swan's down or baby's hair, so weak had it grown, and his face seemed to have gained a certain beauty from pain and suffering." Richard Doyle has a funny account of the influenza epidemic among a brilliant assembly at Lady Molesworth's:—"Every lady was sneezing and blowing her nose, every gentleman sighing and feeling feverish and seedy. The conversation of the night was not brilliant, consisting chiefly of the words, 'Have you got it yet?'" Doyle did not like Tom Taylor's travesties in *Punch*. "We will most assuredly be having the 'Comic Prayer Book' next, or perhaps a series of jolly, rollicking papers on the authenticity of the New Testament." A number of the letters to and from foreigners touch foreign politics. Mrs. Austin writes to M. Guizot that a few Germans are intellectual, but the majority are ignorant, and will not talk to a lady. Englishmen "have all the rough work" of civilization to do, to find what can be changed and what must be endured. In Germany this is to come." The Germans were mad after titles; Berlin was a *ville de province*. Writing to M. Guizot in 1855, Mrs. Austin says "the Germans intensely hate the Russians. The whole time we lived in Germany I heard nothing else. How, then, is this to end?" To M. B. St. Hilaire the remark is made, in 1859: "The future is most menacing. Can you conceive Europe without Austria? It is chaos."

In 1866 the same correspondent is informed, "Austria stands for despotism and darkness, Prussia for liberty and light." Alas, for Mrs. Austin's judgment! Here is what she hints to Dr. Sciortino: "The French have no popular institutions (1849), nor any wish for any. A great central power which is to be overthrown now and then is what they understand, and like." This is passable, but what shall we say of the suggestion to M. Guizot that Bright and Cobden were only powerful to "destroy," or of that to M. B. St. Hilaire, that O'Connell "stuck to Repeal because he knew it would lead to nothing"? Mrs. Austin was very much afraid of the press, and told M. Guizot that it would be "the next despotism of the world." Her ideas suggests the incident she mentions in a letter to Mr. Gladstone in 1864, that every postmaster in France had to send a weekly return to the police of the newspapers taken by every individual in his district. Here we must leave two charming volumes with the remark that they are brimful of fresh and delightful reading.

* "Three Generations of Englishwomen: Memoirs and Correspondence of Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Austin, and Lady Duff Gordon." By Janet Ross. Two vols. (John Murray. 1888.)

Sir Morell Mackenzie writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 13 stamps, from the Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

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BACCHUS VERSUS BOULANGER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some of the English papers express surprise that M. Jacques, a wealthy distiller, hitherto unknown to fame, should have been selected by the Republican Congress to oppose General Boulanger at the forthcoming election in Paris. Those Parisians, however, who, to employ a sporting phrase, are "in the know," assert that a better choice could not have been made. The late M. Hude, who occupied the seat which is to be contested, was a distiller—just as M. Jacques is one—and he was also otherwise connected with the liquor trade. He was considered to be in some measure the representative of the Parisian *limonadier* and *marchand de vin*. His establishment, moreover, was in the *banlieue* or suburbs of Paris, and he took a great interest in all suburban questions. He owed his election to the support of the suburban residents, and to that of the licensed victuallers both in and outside Paris. The merchants engaged in the wine and spirit trades, the café and the tavern keepers, had for many years previously been desirous of securing a representative in the Chamber of Deputies. They wished to obtain a modification of the laws regulating those branches of trade in which they are engaged, notably as regards the penalties enacted for adulteration. It may be mentioned that for years past the retail vendors have unavailingly fought against the restrictions placed upon what is known as *mouillage* or the watering of wine. Various bills dealing with the interests of the wine, spirit, and liqueur trades have been for several years before the Chambers, but no progress has ever been made with them. It was thought by the trade, when M. Hude was returned, that he would be able to influence these matters, but he possessed little energy, and his colleagues, moreover, were too deeply absorbed in purely political questions to pay any attention to his solicitations Thus the many hopes which the Parisian *marchands de vin* had based on his return were not realized.

Now M. Jacques, the candidate for M. Hude's seat, is a man who for years past has inundated the cafés and taverns of Paris with absinthe, vermouth, anisette, and multitudinous other beverages sacred to the modern Bacchus. He is known to the entire liquor trade; thousands of café and wineshop keepers are his customers on a large scale; he is hand and glove with the wholesale wine merchants; and though some rival dealers in liqueurs and spirits may be jealous of him, others are only too ready to give a helping hand to one of their own set. M. Jacques is a tall, spare man, with a grey moustache, fifty-five years of age, and endowed with remarkable energy, as is in some measure shown by the fact that he began life as a penniless cellar-boy and is now a millionaire. He formally engages to bring the neglected interests of the trade before Parliament; and the leading Republicans who patronize him promise to support his efforts. Moreover, as regards the Parisian suburbs, he is precisely in the same position as M. Hude was, and may rely largely upon the suburban vote.

The main question, however, is this: Boulanger is to be fought by the wineshops. All the influence of the drink trade is to be brought to bear against the would-be dictator. These tactics may seem immoral, but M. Clémenceau and his friends have no doubt taken a leaf out of Louis Napoleon's book, and argue that the end justifies the means. Of course some electors connected with the wine, spirit, and liqueur trades will vote for Boulanger despite everything that M. Jacques may promise, but it is calculated that the trade question, apart from all political considerations, will alone secure for M. Jacques the support of from thirty to forty thousand influential electors. The Parisian wineshop and café keepers are not such high and mighty folks as our British publicans, but their support is by no means to be sneered at, and should they indeed follow M. Jacques' lead, as the latter's advisers confidently anticipate, the difficulties which already bestrew General Boulanger's path will be very materially increased.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. PARKER AND MR. STOPFORD BROOKE.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—That a man should put a pulpit to such uses as Dr. Parker did his at Sunderland, if the report in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last night is correct, is simply astounding, and makes one ask how "a Gospel made pathetic and mighty by the cross of Christ" can fare in such company, that Gospel being known by its fruits. But as he questions whether a tear was ever shed, or dried, under the preaching of such men as James Martineau, or Stopford Brooke, I shall be very thankful if you will give the same publicity to my reply as you have to his question. I have attended the preaching of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke for eight years or more, and, though in many of the sermons have been "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears," I have shed a good many tears now and then, and they have been most efficaciously dried and made useful by his teaching. And when my heart—which, after all, is part of what Dr. Parker calls "the world's heart"—is aching, I do not see why I should "send for Charles Spurgeon, General Booth, or Sankey and Moody," when I can go to my own minister, as numbers of others do, and have heart-healing from one who is—oh, so very unlike the spirit of those un-Christlike utterances at Sunderland! As for Dr. Martineau, I have never heard him preach, but I *know* those whom he has helped and comforted, and Dr. Parker does not seem even to have met them!—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

L. Ormiston Chant.

January 8.

CARDINAL MANNING AND "COMMON SCHOOLS."

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd inst. I read the fifty so-called "reasons" by Cardinal Manning, "Why the voluntary schools of England ought to share the school rates." After perusing them I thought a more appropriate title would have been, "Fifty arguments by Cardinal Manning against the Board School system," as this seems to be the burden of his complaint. I will not take issue with Cardinal Manning about the French school system; but as an American I state most positively that, so far as the public school system of the United States is concerned, there is not a single argument in the reasons he gives that is founded upon fact or that would recommend itself to the intelligence of a single girl or boy in the primary department of any of our public schools. State education—"free common schools" as we term them in my country—instead of being "the worst form of education," has proved itself to be the best. In America the very large majority of the most successful business men, the most able statesmen, theologians, lawyers, and doctors, and most of our Presidents, have obtained their education in our common free schools. Had our slave States of the South been blessed with free schools before our war as they are now, it would have been impossible to have passed an Act of Secession or for Jeff. Davis to have secured a single regiment of rebels. It is a true and oft-repeated saying with us: "Americans educated in our public schools will never rebel," and it was a notorious fact the best soldiers in the Union army were the boys who had been educated in such schools. A few days since I noticed in one of your English journals that Cardinal Manning was writing a book that would "pulverize the free school system of America." As shrewd Catholics they have been trying to do this for years, but instead of pulverizing our school system, their attacks have tended to strengthem them, as they have opened the eyes of our citizens to the importance of thwarting every attempt of the Catholic priesthood to interfere with it, and in order to preclude the possibility of any future meddling, a petition is now before Congress praying for an amendment to our national Constitution, prohibiting the interference of any religious sect with the common public school system of the State. I would say, it Cardinal Manning, in his forthcoming book, presents no more tangible arguments against free education than those presented to the readers of your journal, his book will be rather dry reading.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

Fred H. Snyder.

January 5.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s. 5d. per quarter: for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hot-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Private Boxes open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE - CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors to seats not secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Seats from 1*s.* to 5*s.*

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.—The powerful company includes—Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Fanny D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

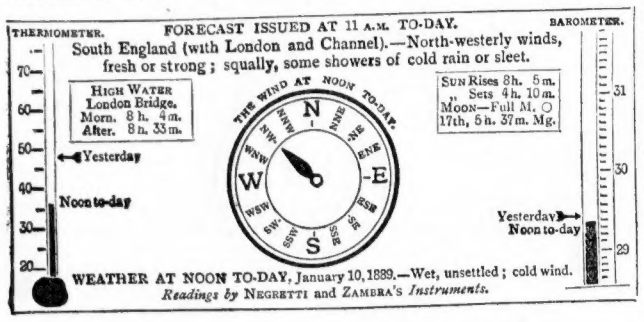
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Royal Society, Burlington House, 4.30.
Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, 8.30.
Pygmies, by Professor Flower—London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 6.
Sir W. Thomson's Presidential Address—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Mathematical Society, 22, Albemarle-street, 8.
Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, Freemasons' Tavern, 2.
Bohemian Musical Society, Crystal Palace, 8.
Royal Society Club—Dinner at Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
"Facts in the History of Wages," by Graham Wallas—Bloomsbury Socialist Society, 49, Tottenham-street, 8.30.
Vivisection and its effects in Hospitals"—Mr. G. Savage Roberts, St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30.
County Council Meetings—North Kensington, Mr. E. Morton Daniel, Victoria-hall, Archer-street, W. Lord Claud Hamilton presides, and Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., and Major Isaacs, M.P., speak, 8.30; East Marylebone, Sir T. Farrer and Mr. Holmes, St. Marylebone Central Schools, High-street, W., 8.30; West Marylebone: Miss F. Debenham and R. E. Farrant, St. Mark's Schoolroom, Violet-hill, Abercorn-place, 8.30; Brixton Division: Lady Sandhurst and Captain H. Verney, Stockwell Institute, Stockwell-green, 8; Central Finsbury: Mr. F. A. Ford, St. James's Parochial Schools, St. James's-walk, 8.30.
"Socialism *v.* Individualism," by A. Bywaters, Assembly Rooms, Fulham-cross, 8.
Chelsea Cinderella Dance, Princes' Hall, 8.
The County Council and the Temperance Cause—Mass meeting, Lambeth Baths, 8.30.
Kendal Grammar School—Opening by the Lord Mayor, banquet at Town Hall, 7.
East London Hospital, Cannon-street Hotel, 8.
St. Mary's Hospital, entertainment, 7.
"State of Europe," by Lewis Appleton, Clapham Reform Club, 8.
"Free Education," by Mr. Haysman, Bethnal-green Free Library, 8.30.
Company's Meetings—Barbadoes Railway, 4; Mincing-lane, 2; Imperial Fire Office, 1, Old Broad-street, 1.30; Para Gas, 16, St. Helen's-place, 2; Beck Gas Engine Company, Cannon-street Hotel, 1; Albert Railway of Canada, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; British Assurance Society, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.30.
Hunting Appointments—South Berks, Twyford Gate, 11; East Essex, High Garrett, 11; Essex Union, Latchingdon Lion, 11; Goodwood, Walderton, 11.30; H. H., London Lodge, Stratton Park, 10.45; West Kent, Shipborne Green, 11; East Sussex, Wilting, 11.

TO-MORROW.

Refrigeration and the Artificial Production of Cold, by Mr. G. A. Beck, Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, S.W., 7.30.
Astronomical Society, Burlington House, W., 8.
Clinical Society, 53, Berners-street, W., 8.30.
Quekett Microscopical Club, University College, W.C., 8.
"The Distinction between Classical and Shaksperian Plot," by R. G. Moulton—New Shakspere Society, University College, 8.
Uppingham School, Old Boys' Dinner—Holborn Restaurant.
The Religion of India, by Rev. Thomas Child—St. James's Hall, 8.
County Council Meetings—North Islington: Messrs. W. E. Grigsby and W. C. Parkinson, Palmerston-road Lecture Hall, 8.30. Brixton: Lady Sandhurst and Captain Verney, 111, Denmark-hill, 8; Loughborough Park Chapel School-rooms, 8. East Marylebone: Messrs. F. Debenham and R. E. Farrant, Fitzroy Hall, 21, Little Portland-street, 8. Holborn: Mr Walter Blott, Bloomsbury Hall, Hart-street, 8. Kensington: Mr. Melladew, Kensington Town Hall, 8.30. Walworth: Mr. Marsland and Mr. W. Saunders, New Mission Hall, Surrey-square, 8.30.
Home District Tactical and War Game Society, Westminster Town Hall, 5.
"Elementary Tactics," by Captain Ricardo—Metropolitan Volunteer Sergeants' Tactical Association, Royal United Service Institution, 8.30.
Borough-road Training College—Annual Gathering, Mr. Mundella in the chair, at 7.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly winds, fresh or strong; squally, some showers of cold rain or sleet.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 8 h. 4 m. After. 8 h. 33 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
SUN Rises 8h. 5m. Sets 4h. 10m.
Moon—Full M. ○ 17th, 5 h. 37 m. Mg.
Yesterday
Noon to-day
Yesterday Noon to-day
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 10, 1889.—Wet, unsettled; cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

MR. CAINE DENOUNCES INDIAN RAILWAYS.

"One cannot give greater offence in India," writes Mr. Caine, M.P., in his latest published letter, "than by abusing their railway management; but I have no word of praise to give it. They are twenty years behind the time in speed, comfort, rolling stock, and refreshments. We have used the 'mail' trains from Bombay to Lahore, 1,130 miles. The average speed throughout the journey has been just twenty miles an hour. The first-class carriages contain two long benches, thinly covered with cotton padding. Travellers carry their own bedding, and sleep on the benches during the night. By day they are the hardest and most uncompromising seats possible; no ease can be got except at full length. Meals may be obtained every four or five hours by giving notice beforehand to the guard, but they are very bad. Old hands carry a huge tiffin basket, with a spirit lamp, and cook bacon and other luxuries in the lavatory which is attached to every carriage."

SICK OF THEIR DEGRADING WORK.

A very sensational incident, says the *Freeman's Journal*, occurred after the court adjourned over the Clanricarde cases at Loughrea on Tuesday. The local Nationalists brought out the band, which played National airs through the streets to celebrate the determined struggle made by the tenants against Lord Clanricarde. At the head of the band marched a policeman in uniform, and in the intervals of the music, addressing the crowd, he declared that the police were sick of the degrading work which they were called upon to perform—evicting poor people, and seizing the priest's car and vestments on the public road. For his own part, he was resolved not to go on with it any more, and he called for three cheers for John Dillon, William O'Brien, and the Clanricarde tenants, which was heartily responded to. At this juncture a body of police, under the command of Head Constable Kielty, marched on the scene and arrested the constable, who was conveyed to the barrack.

FOURTH EDITION.

GEN. WILLOUGHBY AND MADAGASCAR.

NO TRUTH IN THE SERIOUS CHARGES.

A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

A little more than twelve months since we published a startling and almost incredible report which appeared in the Tamatave correspondence of the *Temps*, to the effect that General Digby Willoughby, late General officer commanding the Malagasy forces in their late gallant struggle against the French invaders of their country, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for her Majesty Ranavalona III., had been sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of embezzling £12,000.

We published this statement at the time with sincere regret, for we had always energetically supported General Willoughby in his efforts to assist the Hova Government in their struggle against the French. We have therefore now much satisfaction in stating that the announcement which we took from the *Temps* was utterly groundless, and had apparently had its origin in a malicious desire to damage English prestige in the person of an English officer whose military genius, employed in the service of the Hova Queen, had led to his promotion to the highest rank in the Malagasy army.

General Willoughby was not sentenced to imprisonment. He was not even arraigned, much less convicted of embezzlement. It is therefore our pleasing and patriotic duty to tender to General Willoughby a sincere expression of our regret at having been led even momentarily to reproduce the calumny of the *Temps*, and our extreme satisfaction to have ascertained that there was no truth in the charges made by our French contemporary.

General Willoughby, who is now in Europe, has given instructions to take legal proceedings against the *Temps* for giving circulation to a statement which was mischievously incorrect. The actual facts, which we briefly summarize from the *procès verbal* of the Commission of Inquiry, are as follows:—General Willoughby, on his return from Europe, was charged with breach of military discipline, coupled with an act of disrespect to the Queen's Consort, with exceeding his Ambassadorial instructions, and with inability to supply vouchers of expenditure. General Willoughby's defence was that he could have furnished complete and satisfactory statements of his expenditure had not all his papers been lost in the wreck of the steamer by which they were being conveyed to Madagascar.

This plea was tendered at the time to the Commission, which, although it subjected General Willoughby to a brief period of arrest, in face of the indignant protest of the British Consul, did not pass any sentence. General Willoughby, however, who in the course of his career had made some bitter enemies in high places, was exiled from the island at a date subsequent to the despatch of the correspondence in the *Temps*.

General Willoughby, therefore, as stated above, is about to bring an action against the *Temps*, claiming exemplary damages, in order to enable him to refute on oath the calumnies of its Tamatave correspondent in the capital where they were first put in circulation. We need hardly add that we wish the gallant General every success in his endeavour to punish those who not only maligned his reputation but led us into the reproduction of a statement which naturally gave General Willoughby and his friends great pain, to say nothing of its bearing on the credit of an English officer, which it has always been our desire to uphold. We will shortly publish, on General Willoughby's return to London, an interview with him upon the subject, which will add whatever light is still necessary to bring out the salient facts above stated in bold relief.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BIRMINGHAM.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

About midnight a horrible murder and suicide was discovered to have been committed in Garbett-street, Birmingham. Charles Lee, lampmaker, and his wife were found stretched on a bed, both with their throats cut in several places. No one had been in the house since the morning, when the son and daughter left for work. They returned very late, and made the discovery as stated. It is ascertained that about five o'clock Lee left a note for a neighbour which was opened at eight, and stated that he was determined to murder his wife. He made charges of infidelity against her, and said he had been contemplating the crime for some weeks. It is supposed he then went home and committed suicide. Lying beside his victim two razors were found, one on each side of the bed, and both much blood-stained. The woman's hands and face were much cut, and bore evidences of a severe struggle. Letters were also left on a table for the son and daughter, stating that Lee had murdered his wife and intended to take his own life. Lee has been spending money freely since Christmas. He has left a request that he should have a respectable funeral.

THE SUPPOSED LETTER FROM STANLEY.

ITS EXISTENCE DOUBTED BY SIR F. DE WINTON.

A letter from the interior of Africa addressed to the King of the Belgians has, it is said, arrived at Zanzibar, and, in consequence of the absence of the Belgian Consul-General, was handed to the English Consul-General. The letter is said to be from Mr. Stanley. Colonel Euan-Smith has been requested by telegraph to send the letter at once to Brussels, and it is expected to arrive there in about a fortnight.

In reference to the above, Sir Francis De Winton remarked this morning to one of our reporters:—

"I have had no intimation of the arrival of such a letter. I hardly think it can be true, for we should have heard at the Foreign Office, and up to the present we have heard nothing. I never take any notice of these rumours, but this would be such interesting and highly important information that I shall wire to Belgium to-day, and find out what there really is in it. Until I hear definitely, for I only accept what I know to be fact, I shall be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the telegram."

THE GREAT ELECTORAL BATTLE IN PARIS.

There is already a split in the anti-Boulangist party. At a meeting of Socialist delegates held yesterday, it was resolved that the party could not support either M. Jacques or General Boulanger. The candidate chosen is M. Boule, who took such a prominent part in the strike of the navvies. The new competitor may attract twenty or thiry thousand votes if all his party support him. General Boulanger is credited with contemplating a bold stroke, which, if carried out, will, no doubt, strongly influence in his favour the waverers in the Paris electorate. He contemplates, it is said, resigning his seat in the Chamber for the Nord, although the law does not require him to do so, in order to throw himself entirely on the goodwill of the Parisian constituency. The result of the coming election excites greater interest in Paris than any event of the kind that has taken place since 1871, and is made the subject of innumerable wagers. The betting so far is decidedly in favour of the General.

General Boulanger has informed the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* that he expected a majority of at least 80,000 votes. He does not intend to hold any electoral meetings. At a moment like the present the General said, such assemblages would be attended by blows and sticks, the firing of pistols, and even stabs with knives. "Now," said the General, "I am the man of order, and anything of that kind is what I dislike most, and desire to prevent." He declares that his hostility is solely directed against the Government as at present constituted, and, unfolding a large green poster on which his own candidature is announced, pointed to the words at the bottom, "Vive la République." "To that," he said, "I have always been faithful."

In reply to the hazardous question, "What, then, is a Republic?" the General answered with a smile in which much good-nature mingled with a certain air of mystery, "I will tell you that after the elections."

GREAT FIRE IN PARIS.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—A great fire which raged in the eleventh arrondissement during the night and this morning has totaliy destroyed the large block of scholastic buildings there. No one appears to have been injured or killed.

THE POPE SENDS A GOLDEN MEDAL TO CARDINAL MANNING.

A CARDINAL ON THE PROTESTANTISM OF ENGLAND.

WHY DO WE REMAIN SEPARATED?

Cardinal Lavigerie, whose anti-slavery crusade has reawakened Europe to the enormities of the traffic and its responsibilities in relation to them, writes to Cardinal Manning from Rome:—

My Lord Cardinal,—After my visit to London I have not once spoken publicly in the cause of our anti-slavery *œuvre* without praising your English fellow-countrymen for their constancy, their zeal, and their generous Christian sentiments. In private conversation with our venerable colleagues, the bishops of every country, I have not omitted to recall your Eminence's name and courtesy. I have just done the same with the Holy Father, and this has earned for me the commission which I am doubly happy now to discharge. Our great and good Leo XIII. charges me to convey to you, as a token of the share he desires to take in your episcopal jubilee, the large gold medal which I forward. I cannot now repeat to you, without offending your modesty, all the assurances of confidence and esteem with which the Vicar of Jesus Christ was pleased to accompany this mark of his paternal affection. How I wish it were in my power to carry to you myself this jubilee souvenir which is the proof of these sentiments.

How I wish again to see the people of England, Catholics and Protestants, for the Protestants whom I came to know, and whom you taught me to esteem, appeal no less to my sympathy. It is impossible to doubt their good faith, listening to them and listening to yourself. I remember what you told me, how for half a century you lived out of the Catholic Church without ever a single doubt as to the truth of your belief, and how eagerly you turned to the truth once you perceived it, to study it closer, to acknowledge it, and to embrace it. I shall never forget, my Lord Cardinal, how you spoke of your former brethren, and with what charity. I seemed to listen to St. Augustine when he said to his African dissidents, "Let those who do not know how difficult it is to find the truth be angry with you, but I who have had the experience can only pity you and love you."

Never shall I forget the day when we were together at the meeting in Prince's-hall, one on the left, the other on the right, of the distinguished president, member of the Society of Friends, who succeeded Lord Granville in the chair, nor with what marks of respect and goodwill we were both received. I afterwards had occasion to see Protestants who had taken part in that meeting; they told me how it raised in their hearts desires of reconciliation and union. Why do we remain separated? Your English Protestants, quite different from the Rationalists of other countries, have preserved the faith of their fathers in all the great doctrines of Christianity; they believe in the Holy Trinity, in our Lord's Incarnation, in His Redemption. They love and respect the law of God. Prejudices alone keep them apart from the ancient Church, which is ever mourning for them, and even opens to them her maternal arms. It would not be a great sacrifice for me, it is true, for the days of life that remain to me cannot be many, but I would willingly sacrifice them to hasten for a single hour the moment of that longed-for reunion. This, too, is what your pastoral heart asks for, my dear and venerated Lord Cardinal, and I know that I cannot, on the occasion of your episcopal jubilee, wish you greater happiness than to see your brethren follow you into the fold which you have found, and of which your virtues and your learning marked you out to be the pastor, one may say, from the day you were admitted into it as a simple member of the flock.

May God grant to the England of your heart the graces of light and salvation that she deserves, and may it be our joy one day in heaven to behold her all with you. These wishes and these sentiments are those, too, of Leo XIII. He charges me to say so with special tenderness, and I add the expression of fraternal devotion with which, respectfully kissing your hands, I have the honour to be, my Lord Cardinal, your Eminence's most humble, obedient, and devoted servant,

+CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

This morning we have received in response to yesterday's appeal for funds for the Dogs' Home at Battersea several subscriptions, which we beg to acknowledge. Lovers of dogs will find in the *Pall Mall Budget*, published to-day, a full-page drawing, which has been specially made by Mr. Yates Carrington, in addition to the series which appeared in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in these columns, daily if possible:—

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

T. J. Barratt (Messrs. Pears)	£5	5	0	S. T. P.	£0 5 0
Albert Fleming	1	1	0	Mrs. Brindley	0 10 6
Alfred Bedford	1	0	0	Rex	0 1 0
Laura T. Bedford	0	10	0		£9 2 6
Nellie J. Bedford	0	10	0		

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL LAW CASES.

The plaintiff's solicitor asks us to state that the action of "Mercier *v.* Dalziel" is not the first but the eighth action in Friday's list; and also that the action against Mr. Labouchere is not likely to come on for another month.

MR. H. H. JOHNSTON'S NEW POST AND POSSIBILITIES

It has been already stated that an important post on the East Coast of Africa awaited Mr. H. H. Johnston, the well-known explorer, and her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Cameroons and the Oil Rivers. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is now able to say that Mr. Johnston has been appointed her Majesty's Consul for Portuguese East Africa, with his headquarters at Mozambique. In view of the present condition of things in East Africa it is impossible (adds the correspondent) to magnify the importance of the post and of the British interests which have been entrusted to Mr. Johnston's keeping. The mere extent of his consular district is probably unparalleled. North and south it extends for 13 degrees of latitude, and westward right into the heart of the continent. Practically it includes the whole of the Lake Nyassa region. Mr. Johnston will keep a keen eye on British interests in that direction. He is not likely to remain quietly at Mozambique, with such a wide and attractive interior for exploration, so that we may hope for many additions to our knowledge of Africa and of its commercial resources. Mr. Johnston's career on the East Coast has been so satisfactory that we may hope for the best results from his new appointment.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON A BOY.

An extraordinary story has been communicated to the Southport police by a boy named James Hunt, aged fifteen, son of a respectable tradesman. He states that he was walking on the shore between the New Inn and Southport when a man, dressed like a gentleman, rode up at a gallop, and as he went past caught him by the collar, and lifted him across the saddle. He recollected nothing else until he recovered consciousness, and found himself lying across the saddle, in the neighbourhood of Formby, ten miles from where he was picked up. He then drew a knife from his pocket and slashed his captor across the hands. The man dropped him immediately, and he took to his heels among the sand hills, and made the best of his way home, arriving in a dazed and exhausted condition. Dr. Hawksley was called in, and stated that chloroform had been administered to the boy. The police are investigating the affair.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned appointments have been made at Sidney Sussex College after open competition. The values stated are yearly:—For Mathematics—Scholarships: £70—W. Todd, Bradford Grammar School. £30—M. Blood, Bristol Grammar School. Exhibitions: H. S. Brabant, Blundell's School, Tiverton; R. B. Green, Oakham School. For Classics—Scholarships: £50—H. B. Dickin, Christ's Hospital. £40—W. H. Andrews, Mill-hill School; T. P. Watts, Bedford Grammar School. £30—H. E. Adams, Dulwich College; A. B. Voules, Dulwich College. Exhibition: E. B. Spurgin, Falsted School. Natural Science—Scholarships: £60—W. Myers, Bradford Grammar School. £50—L. J. Spencer, Royal College of Science, Dublin. Exhibition: L. V. Wright, Nottingham High School.

In congregation this morning the Rev. Dr. Taylor resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor, which he has held for two years, and the Rev. Dr. Searle Master of Pembroke, was formally admitted his successor.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

In the course of a few days, says the *Times*, all the remaining arms and equipments of the Honourable Artillery Company will be removed from the armoury house at Finsbury. It is understood, however, that the negotiations in progress for the future of the company are satisfactory, and that at the meeting which is to be held next week an amicable settlement of the recent disputes is likely to be arrived at.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A cyclone passed over Reading, Pennsylvania, yesterday, doing enormous damage. As many as fifty persons lost their lives through accidents of different kinds due to the terrific force of the wind. A silk mill, in which two hundred and fifty girls were employed, was blown down, and rumours are in circulation that the consequences were very serious. An explosion, followed by a fire, occurred about the same time in the same neighbourhood, and eight men were burned to death.

At Pittsburg a very sad accident occurred. A tremendous gust of wind caught the open walls of a building which was in course of construction. The structure gave way in a moment, and the falling brickwork and timbers crashed down upon some adjacent houses, which were partially wrecked. Every effort was at once made to rescue the people buried in the ruin, and eventually twenty-eight persons were extricated. Four of these were dead, and several more are so seriously injured that their recovery is despaired of.

The latest telegrams received from Reading state that the number of deaths caused by the collapse of the silk mill cannot be fewer than seventy. Most of these are young girls. The work of rescue is still proceeding, as it has done all night. Distressing scenes are witnessed around the ruins. From Pittsburg the news comes that fully twenty persons are killed and more than fifty injured by the falling of buildings.—*Central News Despatch.*

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day says:—Later details of the cyclone which swept over Pennsylvania yesterday show the consequences to have been even more disastrous than at first reported. Moving in an easterly direction on a path 200 feet wide, the cyclone struck Pittsburg with terrific force. A building in the course of erection was demolished and several persons were killed, while over forty were injured. The exact number of killed has not yet been ascertained, as it is feared that many persons may still be buried beneath the debris. Continuing its course across the country, the cyclone levelled several churches and other buildings, trees, and small hamlets, and on reaching Reading destroyed the railway and several shops, which subsequently caught fire, four workmen perishing in the flames. A silk mill, five stories in height, utterly collapsed; three hundred and fifty employés, mostly females, were working in the building at the time. Fifteen dead bodies have been taken out, and it is feared that sixty persons are still buried beneath the ruins. Thirty-five others escaped with more or less serious injuries. At Sunbury two persons were killed. The gale also raged with great fury at Harrisburg, Scranton, Williamsport, and Wheeling. Considerable damage was done at Brooklyn, where the barracks in the navy yard were demolished, several marines receiving injuries.

A REPORTED "CORNER" IN CIGARS.

SUCH A SYNDICATE NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

It is reported from Madrid that an English syndicate with a large capital is endeavouring to make a "corner" of Cuban-grown tobacco. One of its objects is to buy out all the Havanna cigar manufacturers, but they have been forestalled by some other English capitalists, who have already bought up two of the largest factories in Havanna. In reference to this statement a reporter called on Mr. S. Weingott, the big cigar importer, of 38, Fleet-street, this morning.

"I cannot say at present what truth there is in the report," said Mr. Weingott; "but even if it were true it would have but small effect upon the market, or on the retail price of cigars. In all probability it would fail, as such attempted 'corners' in the tobacco business have always failed before. You see, substitutes are always to be got. I remember the case of a syndicate a few years ago in Antwerp, whose founder was a certain Baron Stein, which bought up all the Manilla tobacco in the market and held it. Well, for a short time this drove the price up, and I myself paid that very syndicate five shillings a pound. But see what happened. A substitute was very quickly found, the public taste was soon educated, and now that tobacco does not fetch half its original price, and is practically unsaleable.

"If a syndicate should buy up the Havanna tobacco, the substitutes would be found in Mexican productions, which the public already know and like. And for the lower grades of Havanna cigars those made at Key West, in Florida, would be very soon substituted. As for the higher grades they would not be affected at all. They are really not retailed at all. Why, I have some which are worth £14 and £15 per 100. I could not retail those. No one would come in and buy one of those in a shop. That class of cigars is imported for and sold to gentlemen who are connoisseurs, and who will have only the best and don't care what they pay for it. But then such people know as well the value of every cigar that is placed before them as you know how many shillings there are in a sovereign.

"You may be interested to know that two or three large Havanna manufacturers of cigars have converted themselves into limited liability companies. Bock y Ca have joined with Henry Clay, and I hear that the Partagas intend to convert shortly. But as for any syndicate hurting the trade, or raising the price of Havanna tobacco, I don't believe they could do it, and I am pretty sure they would fail."

MR. SPURGEON'S HEALTH.

This morning's reports concerning Mr. Spurgeon are that he is a little better, but still very weak.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend" was reviewed, says *Truth*, in the *Times* at great length and in most laudatory terms by the late Mr. Dallas, who had previously informed Dickens that he had undertaken to do justice to "the new book" in that journal, the notices of which carried great weight in those days. Dickens so highly appreciated the value of the service which Mr. Dallas had rendered him that he presented him with the manuscript, which the enthusiastic critic received with the utmost effusion, vowing that he would always treasure it as one of his most precious possessions. Within a very short time, however, the manuscript was sold to Mr. Child for £250.

FIRE AT A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

Last night during the progress of the last act of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, a portion of one of the hangings was set on fire by one of the gas jets. The flame was plainly seen by the audience and some rushed to the doors, but the prompt action of the employés prevented anything like a panic. The drop curtain was at once lowered, and Mr. F. R. Benson, whose Shakspearian company is at present playing in the hall, came forward and assured those present that there was not the smallest danger. In a few minutes the hangings which had been aflame were hauled down and the fire was extinguished.

MR. W. H. SMITH STILL "LEADER."

Mr. W. H. Smith has, it is said, greatly benefited by his sojourn in the Riviera, and will return to his duties in a few weeks like a giant refreshed. He will resume his old place when the House meets, and there is much rejoicing in certain of the higher Conservative circles accordingly. Should Mr. Smith have insisted upon a change, Lord Salisbury would, a London correspondent says, have wished Mr. Balfour to become the Commons leader, but some palpable dangers would thereby be incurred which might be obviated by time; and upon these nobody in the House could probably give a better opinion than Lord Randolph Churchill.

A CLERGYMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

A portion of Clarghyll Hall, near Alston, was destroyed by fire last night, and the owner, the Rev. Octavius James, perished in the flames. The conflagration started in the bedroom occupied by the deceased clergyman. His charred body was afterwards found. Mr. James was well known and greatly respected in the district, of which he was the chief magistrate.

Lord Cross (the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* believes is to have the pension which Lord John Manners resigned when he became Duke of Rutland.

The Rev. Fred Hastings, of Tolmers-square Congregational Church, has been offered the important pastorate of the Church at North Adelaide, held until his death by the Rev. Samuel Hebditch, of Highbury.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia with the eldest daughter of the King of Greece is to take place at St. Petersburg next July.

Lord Dufferin, it is understood, will leave Rome for England almost immediately, and will remain at home for a long period on leave. It is, of course, generally known, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that his appointment to Rome was to enable him to qualify for a diplomatic pension, as the two high offices which he has filled in Canada and in India do not carry pensions, and his lordship is not a wealthy man.

RECORD-MAKING ON THE REMINGTON.

TYPEWRITER TRIALS AGAINST TIME.

Enterprising Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict announced for last night, at the St. James's Restaurant, the first typewriting speed contest held in this country. Eight prizes were to be competed for, the total value thereof being £77. A highly respectable committee had been retained, including such gentlemen as Mr. Brudenel Carter, Dr. Orwin, Mr. Hatton of the *Sunday Times*, Mr. Chisholm of the *Mining World*, and the well-known shorthand writers, Mr. Thomas Allen Reed and Mr. Edward Nankivell, with Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson as chairman, and some stringent rules had been drawn up. The rules might well have been more stringent, and should have been more closely adhered to.

It is claimed by Messrs. Wyckoff and Co. that during the past two years the firm has been the means of placing 350 educated ladies in well-salaried berths; and to judge by the audience of last night, which must have numbered about 200 persons, many of the distinguished 350, accompanied by their sisters, cousins, aunts, and sweethearts, were present, either as spectators or contestants, The fair sex was unquestionably in the majority, and Mr. Carter might have said something about the number of spectacles worn by those in the room.

The chairman tardily opened the proceedings by making a short speech, in the early sentences of which he remarked that the contest was not undertaken for commercial reasons, but was rather intended to stimulate competition between this country and America. Operators in America, especially ladies, were much more competent than their brothers and sisters in England. He then cited Miss Orr's now famous ninety-eight words per minute, which was her speed at the Toronto tournament in August last year. Mr. John Harrison, for Messrs. Wyckoff, then pointed out that the machine was not standing on its merits, and therefore other makes were not allowed to enter into the competition; the idea was to see if the general average of speed of Remington operators in this country could not be raised by such a contest as this. The promised certificates would be sent out in about a week.

Eleven operators competed at a time, and there were 126 entries. The original scheme provided for five minutes of dictated legal testimony and five minutes of copied commercial correspondence. This, however, it was found, after one or two trials, "would have meant sitting until one o'clock in the morning," and tests of five minutes' duration only were eventually decided upon. Even then the proceedings were protracted by the singing of a glee, which probably added to the obvious nervousness of the competitors.

But worse was to come, for after things had been in full swing for some time, Mr. Harrison and Dr. Richardson, who was timing with a stop-watch, became so engrossed in conversation that the worthy doctor entirely forgot to consult his dial, and allowed every one to go on writing for something like twenty seconds over the allotted time. Here was a dilemma, and a long argument ensued, the result of which was that after proceeding an hour the whole thing was begun *de novo*.

To watch the various methods of working and the different speeds attained was decidedly interesting, one young lady in a sage green dress being especially noticeable for the perfectly frantic ardour with which she threw her very soul into her fingers. A young operator of the opposite sex was also worth watching, for while maintaining an outwardly calm bearing his digits flew at astonishing speed over the keys.

It was intensely interesting, but after a few heats decidedly monotonous. The breathless pause before the word "Go" was given alternated with the ticktacking of the eleven machines and the click-clacking of the eleven dictators in a manner the reverse of inspiriting.

The time grew nearer to one o'clock and nearer, and still, in spite of many absent competitors from the curtained alcove set apart for them at the end of the apartment, the business went on. Our representative heroically stayed until a very late hour, but there was no sign or even a likelihood that the figures would soon be announced. At last, his endurance exhausted, he left the hall.

THE MUSWELL HILL BURGLARY.

A FAVOURABLE BULLETIN.

Sir W. McCormack, the eminent physician who is attending Mr. George Atkin, the gentleman who was twice shot by burglars at his father's house, this morning reports that although it has been impossible up to the present to extract the bullets, he is able to hold out slight hopes of his patient's recovery.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE GODALMING TRAGEDY

THE SCENE AND THE MURDERER.

The scene of the murder of the young woman Joy, at Godalming, is a small wooden hut upon the top of the embankment which overlooks the road leading from Godalming to Brighton, and within a short distance are several cottages. During the time Jenkins has resided at Godalming, which has not been very long, he has professed to be an artist, but his efforts have not been very successful, and his pictures possess little merit. Nevertheless, he was considered a respectable young man, and he frequently spoke of large sums of money that were coming to him. On Christmas-day he voluntarily drew up a document promising to marry the deceased girl, Emily Joy, at any time she appointed, and in this he stated that besides his income, he had £500, and expected a similar sum when he reached thirty years of age. Miss Joy, who was nineteen years old last month, was very good looking, and very popular in the neighbourhood. Jenkins was about a year older.

THE CRIME PREMEDITATED.

The inquiries made by the Guildford police point in some degree of premeditation on the part of Jenkins. On Monday night Miss Joy appeared disinclined to go out with Jenkins. He then stated that a person in the town owed him money, and, in order to get it, he had said it belonged to his sweetheart, whereupon the debtor said if that were the case Miss Joy must call herself. Upon the strength of this statement Miss Joy went out with the prisoner for a walk, but they did not call upon the alleged debtor. About half-past seven o'clock police-constable Steel saw them walking towards the studio, and the officer was the last person who saw the girl alive. As the evening advanced, and the girl did not return, her mother became anxious, and about midnight, accompanied by another daughter, she walked up to the studio, and knocked at the door, but, of course, got no reply. During the evening, however, a terrible scene had been enacted in the little building. By brute force the poor girl had been overcome, outraged, and strangled.

A LETTER FROM JENKINS.

Yesterday Mrs. Joy received a letter which the prisoner posted on his way through Mousehill, in which he addressed her as "Darling Mother," and said that he and his sweetheart had determined to die together, and they wished to be buried in the same grave. This letter, in the opinion of Mrs. Joy, is written upon some of her notepaper, and she believes that Jenkins wrote it before he started out for a walk with her daughter. The only motive assigned for the murder is that the prisoner was jealous, and feared that on account of his want of means he would be unable to marry Miss Joy.

MESSRS. FULLERTON AND SMITH AT EXETER HALL.

These well-known evangelists are at present conducting a special mission at Exeter Hall. Their meetings began on Saturday last, and will be continued till the 27th inst. Hitherto the weather has not been favourable for large gatherings. Last night there were between four and five hundred persons present. They listened attentively to the interesting address of Mr. Fullerton, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the singing of Mr. Smith. Altogether the services are extremely interesting.

THE "NITRATE KING" AND THE CARLTON CLUB.

According to the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, Colonel North is to be put up for election at the Carlton Club in February, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Akers-Douglas, the ministerial Whip, standing as sponsors for him. "And practically," the correspondent adds, "that, of course, means that the Nitrate King will be elected without more ado, unless Lord Randolph Churchill should damn his chances, which is not impossible, for there is not to-day a more unpopular man in the Carlton than the member for Paddington. It is said that Colonel North, who is an out-and-out Tory, is ready to mark his accession to the Carlton by contributing to its election funds £20,000, or to contest any seat in the United Kingdom that the party may select for him, and both statements are quite in keeping with the character of the man." Colonel North, another correspondent says, "has purchased one of the weekly 'society' papers, which, however, he keeps creditably free from puffs of himself."

FOOT-WARMERS FOR VEHICLES.

Messrs. May and Jacobs, coach builders, Guildford, write concerning our last article on "Foot-warmers for Cabs":—"It is true that we are able to bear our testimony to the excellence of the combustible brick foot-warmers, and we have supplied them throughout the kingdom and abroad, but the statement of your informant that we have largely applied them to public cabs implies that our trade is in that commonest class of vehicles, and is calculated to seriously injure our firm with many of our distant and distinguished patrons, who have no means of ascertaining its inaccuracy. We trust that in justice to our old-established house you will give publicity to the fact that we have no intention of lowering the standard of our manufactures. In fact, we do not build public cabs, nor even have supplied a foot-warmer for the purpose referred to."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 4 PER CENT.—HOME RAILWAYS BETTER.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.—BUSINESS QUIET.

The Bank of England directors, at their meeting this morning decided to lower the official minimum to 4 per cent., it having stood at 5 per cent. since the 4th of October last. The pretty general opinion yesterday was that a reduction would be made, although some doubted the wisdom of such an action. Thanks to the receipt of gold from Russia, and the return of notes and coin from the provinces, the Bank is in a much better position than it was a week ago, and with a 4 per cent. rate will be able to exercise more control over the market than if it had kept the rate at 5 per cent. In the open market rates are rather unsettled, but it is not probable that any further decline of importance will be witnessed. Withdrawals of gold for the Brazils are still spoken of, but they are not expected to reach considerable dimensions.

The number of transactions recorded on the Stock Exchange is again small, and quotations are in many instances unaltered. The tone on the whole is good, and in several directions an upward movement is shown. Investment stocks continue to be purchased, and Home Government Funds are firm, except for Old Three per Cents., which are the turn lower. In the Home Railway market, although there is little business passing, there is no disposition to dispose of stock; in fact, a small amount of buying has taken place, notably of Great Western and North British Deferred. Operators are anticipating that the latter stock, which is now quoted at 58½, will reach 60 before long, and if the dividend should be 3 per cent., or over, it would be worth quite that. Foreign Government securities have been offered to a slight extent, but few actual sales have occurred, as this market is now almost exclusively guided by the position of the Bourses in Paris and Berlin. American Railroads are irregular, and the tendency is undecided. Louisville and Nashville and Lake Shore shares have given way, but Erie Second Mortgage have further advanced. Trunks are neglected, but Mexican Railway issues are better. Mines and Miscellaneous securities are quiet.

Is an obliging City again doing the Chancellor of the Exchequer a good turn and helping up the price of Consols with a view to the redemption of the forty odd millions of Three per Cents.? A month ago "Goschens" stood at 95½, and to-day they are over 99, with the prospect of once more touching par. Various stories are current as to operations by syndicates and others to account for the rise from day to day since the turn of the year. A broker is said to have bought half a million for a trust company, and the Rothschilds and the Barings are each credited with having purchased half a million apiece to mix with their higher-priced New Consols. Then the Government broker has been buying about sixty thousand pounds' worth a day; besides which there have been large purchases by investors, for with the release of the dividends and the five millions of Oude and Rohilkund securities which have been paid off by the Indian Government, there has been probably as much as ten millions to invest. So from one cause and another—and although the condition of the money market is regarded as unsatisfactory money is both abundant and cheap—it looks as if "Goschens" would once more go to par, and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to give the finishing touches to his great conversion scheme.

A story is current to account in part for the rise in London and North Western Railway Ordinary stock, which now stands at 175, that half a million has been bought by a "Trust," with a view to its being offered to the public in the form of Preferred and Deferred. There would, however, be difficulty in getting a quotation on the Stock Exchange, and that would be an effectual bar to the scheme. It is quite possible, however, that large purchases have been made in view of a division by the company, as there is a general expectation that the stocks of all the heavy lines will be treated in this way very soon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 12,000 bales.

The following are the latest movements compared with last night:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Western ¼, Chatham Ordinary, Midland, and North British Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Virginia Funded bonds 1, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I," ¼, Greek 1881 ⅛, and Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Declined*: Egyptian State Domain ¼, Turkish Group 1 ¼, Hungarian Gold and Russian 1873 ⅛, Peruvian 1870, and Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Illinois Central ½, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Erie Second Mortgage and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific shares and Atlantic Firsts ⅛. *Fallen*: Louisville and Nashville ½, Lake Shore ⅜, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific shares, and Mexican Central bonds ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Wabash Preference ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Grand Trunk Third Preference ½. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ¼, and Nitrate shares ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Suez Canal ¼. *Receded*: Primitiva Nitrate, ⅜.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	99⅜	100½
New Consols (2¾)	99	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	¾
Local Loan Stock	103½	¾
New 2½ per Cent.	86¼	¾
India 3½ per Cent.	107¾	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	101	2
Egyptian Guar.	111¾	12¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	103½	4
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	111	12
BirminghamCrp.St	111	½
Liverpool		
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Hard Dols.	67½	8½
Do. Treasury	98	6
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	101¼	2½xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	103	2
Do. Cedulas I.	89	½
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	101	3 xd
Costa Rica A.	91	2
Do. B	89	90
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	1¾
Do. Unified	83½	⅜
Do. Preference	102¾	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	¼
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	81¼	2¼xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	103¾	¾
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	84¼	¼xd
Hung. Gold Rentes	84¼	½xd
Italian	94⅞	⅝xd
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅜xd
Peruvian 6 p. c. '72	14⅛	15
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅜	⅝
Portuguese	62⅜	⅝xd
Russian 1873	100½	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅜	½xd
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	26½	7
Group 2	15⅞	¾
Group 4	15	¾
4½ p. c. 1871	83¼	4¼
5 p. c. Defence	99⅜	6¼
5 p. c. Priority	85	5
Uruguay Unified	69¼	70¾xd
Virginia Funded	41	¾
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	118	¾
Great Eastern	68½	¾
Great Northern	118	19
Do. A	103	4
Great Western	151¾	2¼
Hull and Barnsley	33	½
Lanc. and York.	118	19
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A.	132½	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	24½	¾
Do. Preference	105¾	6¼
North Western	174⅞	6½
South Western	143¾	4½
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A	35⅝	⅝
Met. Consolidated	76¾	7¼
Do. Land Stock	69⅞	70½
Do. District	33	½
Midland	137½	8¼
North British Pref.	75¼	½
Do. Def.	58	¾
North Eastern	163½	⅝
North Stafford	114½	15½
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	109¼	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	63¼	½
Gen. Pacific Share	86⅜	7
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	60	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	17½	⅝
Do. Pref.	49⅜	6
Illinois Shares	117½	18¼
Lake Shore	109⅜	⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	22	¼
Louis. and Nash.	58⅜	⅝
Mex. Cen. Bonds	69½	70½xd
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111½	12
New York Ontario	15¼	½
Erie Shares	23¼	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	102¼	3¼
Norfolk & West. Pref	52½	⅜
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	5 xd
North Pacific Pref.	60⅞	1⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¾	⅝
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24½	¾
Union Pacific Shares	65½	¼
Wabash Preference	20	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	40	⅝
Grand Trunk Ord.	10¼	⅜
Do. First Pref.	66⅜	⅞
Do. Second Pref.	45⅜	¾
Do. Third Pref.	25⅜	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	71⅛	¾
Mexican Ordinary	42¾	½
Do. First Pref.	115¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	70¼	
Lombardo-Venetian	9 1/16	5/16
Varna 3 per cent.	8	¼
Nitrate Railway	27¾	8¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	141¾	¾
City Bank	209½	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	111¾	⅜
London and County	87½	8½
Union of London	40½	1½
London and West.	69	70
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bank S. Africa	51½	2½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	3/8
Mysore shares	3½	⅞
Oregums	1½	¾
Cape Copper	5¾	6
Namaqua	3⅞	4½
Mason and Barry	9⅜	⅝
Rio Tinto	24⅞	5¼
Montana £1 shares	2	¼
DeBeers new shares	15⅜	⅞
S. African Explor.	17⅛	¾xal
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	48	9
Do. Pref.	80½	1½
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	⅛
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10
Eastern	12⅞	½
Ditto Extension	12⅜	⅛
United Telephone	14⅛	⅞
Globe Teleg. Trust	6¼	7
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	200	10
London Street	13	14
London Tramways	14½	15½
North Metropolitan	17½	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	256	61 xd
East London	201	4
Grand Junction	121	6
Kent	277	82
Lambeth	252	7 xd
New River, New	350	60
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	166	71
W. Middlesex	252	7
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	254	8
Imp. Continental	207	10
South Metropolitan	330	5
Brush Elect. (£4 pd)	3¼	4½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8	¼
Guinness and Co.	310	15
Hotchkiss	11¼	¾
Bryant and May	12⅛	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	10⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	29	31
Primitiva Nitrate	37¼	¼
Salt Union Shares	4	¼pm
P. and O. Steam	63	7
Royal Mail Steam	62	4
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19
Suez Canal	86½	7
E. & W. Ind. Dock	19	21
London and St. K.	41	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bulgarian Six per Cents.	87	8
Bell's Asbestos	18¼	¾
Tarapaca Bank	5¼	6¼pm
Tarapaca Water	15¼	16
Oceana Land	17	18
Jumper's Gold	13¼	¾
Spes Bona	5½	6
Wemmers	14½	¾
Langlaagtes	0⅜	½
Jubilee	9½	10
Robinson	60	2
San Jorge	9¼	½pm

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Jan. 6, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

Railways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,697	—
Caledonian	4,580	—
Eastern and Mid.	164	—
Great Eastern	—	£1,756
Great Northern	3,226	—
Great Western	—	400
Lanc. and Yorkshire	1,975	—
Manc. and Sheffield	—	691
Mersey	109	—
Metropolitan	324	—
Metropolitn. District	206	—
Midland	—	5,661
North British	7,524	—
North Eastern	742	—
North Stafford	—	702
North Western	1,063	—
South Eastern	146	—
South Western	1,689	—
Tilbury	—	37

Tramways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Belfast	£125	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	43	—
Bristol	36	—
Calais	—	21
Edinburgh	169	—
Germany	109	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	84	—
Hull Street	—	29
Imperial	8	—
London	—	532
London Street	—	119
London Southern	—	59
North Metropolitan	23	—
Provincial	488	—
Sheffield	33	—
Southampton	—	27
South London	—	159
Sunderland	34	—
Swansea, &c.	36	—
Wolverhampton	—	15

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The Tzarewitch, who is only twenty-one, is still little more than a big schoolboy, simple, unaffected, and sensible. He is not brilliant, but he is exceedingly well educated, and is full of excellent aspirations. The Princess Alix of Hesse, who is only seventeen, was one of the brilliant bevy of granddaughters who kissed the Queen after the Jubilee service in the Abbey in 1887.

***

It has been already shown by the evidence of dates that it was possible, and probable, and I believe it is true, that the telegram Bazaine received, or said he received, from Paris and London, August 16, 1870, in the morning, was inspired by the *Times*. Now, where did the *Times* get the information?

***

I imagine that the correct answer is "from Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, himself." It is, I am told, a fact that Count Bernstorff gave all the earliest information of the movements of the troops to the *Times*, and that the movement in question—namely, the crossing of the Moselle—was by that channel (unless Bazaine's own local information gave it him) imparted to him.

***

I heartily congratulate Mr. H. H. Johnston on his promotion from the Cameroons to the Portuguese possessions south of Zanzibar, on the other side of Africa. Mr. Johnston used to regard the Portuguese with scant favour, but of late years he has learned to appreciate them better. He will find plenty to do to look after British interests under the Portuguese flag. The general opinion of the British trader in Africa is that the "Portuguese is pizen."

***

"Mrs. Chamberlain," writes a correspondent who was present at Tuesday's function, "looks, as she is, only a year or so older than her husband's son, Mr. Austin Chamberlain. She wore a simple dress of pink, and, as a lady remarked, bore herself 'very naturally and pleasantly.' Mr. Chamberlain, whose face was wreathed in smiles, wore, of course, the inevitable orchid, and his son was similarly decorated."

***

Mr. Henniker-Heaton, the Tory member for Canterbury, had to defend by deputy the other day a curious action in Sydney. The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* sued him for the wrongful detention of four volumes of the *Atlas* newspaper, from 1844 to 1848. The *Atlas* is a literary curiosity in the colonies. Among its contributors was the Right Hon. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), when he was a young barrister in Sydney.

***

Mr. Henniker-Heaton's defence was that he never had the volumes in his possession, they having been borrowed from the plaintiff by a member of the staff of the *Sydney Evening News*, of which Mr. Heaton is part proprietor. Nevertheless, the jury found for the plaintiff, and the member for Canterbury was ordered to return the volumes, or their value, which was assessed at £75.

***

Why does not some enterprising publisher get a book written about the weird and horrible superstition of thieves' candles? The four Russian peasants who have just been convicted at Kursk of killing a girl to make a candle out of her corpse, put their faith to a practical test and failed. The candle did not protect them, and they are now in gaol. The superstition is, however, widespread. It is common to Russia, Germany, and Austria, and "Jack the Ripper" would be the best advertising agent for the book that it could have.

***

Albani went to hear Patti sing at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night. "How very kind of her to come!" exclaimed the dark *diva*, when I saw her off yesterday from Paddington.

***

Miss Hedenström, the friend of the Scandinavian sailors in this country, is to be married. Louisa Lady Ashburton is sending out dainty cards of invitation to the ceremony, which will take place on January 21, at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge. The bridegroom is Mr. Axel Welin, a countryman of Miss Hedenström's.

***

The last time I saw the energetic lady who has given up her whole time and all her worldly goods to devote herself to her seafaring countrymen was when Prince Oscar of Sweden opened the Sailors' Temperance Home, down in the East India Docks, which owes its existence chiefly to Miss Hedenström, and her whole heart seemed then to be in her work, and in her work only.

***

Every one—Tories and Radicals alike—will be glad to hear that Sir Harry Verney is so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able to leave his bed. After so severe an attack of lung congestion this is a striking proof of Sir Harry's hale old age, he being now in his eighty-seventh year.

***

The President of the Senate for last Tuesday was chosen from the Right of the House, but there is nothing in this to inspire the Republic with alarm, as he vacated the office the day after. Hitherto it has happened that the President d'Age has always been a good Republican.

***

The number of old men in Paris is surprising, when you consider how little attention is paid to physical training. I have heard a Boulevardier maintain that climbing up the lofty Paris stairs was what preserved the race of octogenarians; in proof of which he named Jules Simon, Schœlcher, Chevreul, Carnot, Littré, Mignet, and Michelet, all of whom attained to the seventies or eighties, and all lived on fourth or fifth floors, before the days of hydraulic lifts.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

I believe (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the position of the Prince of Wales's eldest son has been the subject of correspondence between the Prince and the Prime Minister. What the result of these communications are is not known, but it is reported that an arrangement has been made that as soon as Prince Albert Victor marries an application will be made to Parliament for an allowance. This proposal will not probably be resisted by the Radicals who are opposed generally to Royal grants. It is acknowledged that the Heir-Apparent and his eldest son should be provided for by the country.

THE PREMIER "FIT" AND CONFIDENT.

A relative of Lord Salisbury who has recently been staying at Hatfield with his lordship informed the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* that he never knew his lordship more "fit" in a physical point of view. The informan added that his lordship had formed the opinion that the Unionist party was gaining ground in the country.

THE PRINCE "SCORES OFF" HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Prince recently scored off one of the under-secretaries at Marlborough House (says the *Hawk*). The secretary, who is of the godly, righteous, and sober life order, happened to entertain a friend from the country, and, in the course of his duties, to take him to the Alhambra. By the oddest coincidence in the world, the Prince also went to the Alhambra, and when he saw him in a box the secretary in the stalls nearly had a fit, and hurried his friend from the place. For some weeks he went in doubt whether or no the Prince had spotted him, and had at length came to the conclusion that he had not. His delusion was exploded, however, when, on entering his room one morning, he found a packet of Dragoumis cigarettes as a present from his Royal Master, with the significant advice that they were capital things to "smoke at the Alhambra."

A DEAD CHILD GNAWED BY RATS.

A verdict of death from suffocation was returned yesterday at Gateshead on the body of Clarke, seven weeks old. A shocking condition of affairs was revealed. The child's parents are stated to be of drunken habits, although the father was formerly a well-to-do contractor. The parents and five children lived in a single room, and the dead child lying in the same apartment was found to have been gnawed by rats.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

THE BISMARCK SCANDAL.

ARE THE REPTILES AIMING AT THE PRINCE OF WALES?

OR WHO IS THE AUGUST PERSONAGE?

The Morier-Bismarck incident has suddenly assumed a new phase. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the "Morier-Bismarck Incident" has reached a phase when either it must be allowed to lapse or it will occasion an unseemly international scandal. Gradually the true drift of the German press campaign against Sir Robert Morier has become apparent. The original charge has been modified. Sir Robert Morier is no longer held responsible for the communication concerning the army of Prince Frederick Charles which reached Marshal Bazaine from London. The *Cologne Gazette* itself explains that it was through the Empress Eugénie that Marshal Bazaine had his information. Some evilly-disposed person at the English Court took care that the French should know everything that might be of use to them, and accordingly let the Empress Eugénie into the secret of Sir Robert Morier's despatch.

Now, there is very little mystery as to who is this mysterious personage whom some powerful people in Germany seek to disparage. Those who do not positively know cannot have much difficulty in guessing who it is whom those who struck at Sir Robert Morier really intended to hit. Prince Bismarck, in the long Report which he addressed to the present Emperor shortly after his accession, drew attention to the Francophil tendencies of the English Court. Little attention was paid to it in England at the time, though it attracted much notice in political circles on the Continent. There were only half-a-dozen people whom Prince Bismarck could have intended to designate in speaking of the English Court, and it was pretty generally understood which of the number he referred to specially. After a roundabout polemic, which has called forth a correspondence both mischievous and unnecessary, it has become evident that the same august personage is in question again. At all events, it is perfectly clear now that the blows of the German semi-official press were aimed, not at him, but over him at a distinguished personage whom it dared not attack openly.

The *Times* in a leading article ridicules the Reptile papers, which, it says, change their allegations and their deductions from day to day. It is as if they had been ordered to blacken Sir Robert Morier's character by any means that might occur to them, and to invent new means as often as the old ones are proved useless. That is a course which people are saved from taking by a little manliness, a little sense of personal dignity, or a small endowment of humour. It would be deplorable, but not surprising, if Sir Robert Morier were attacked without any regard to the dictates of courtesy, generosity, or justice. What is surprising is that anybody should be found willing to occupy the grovelling and ridiculous position in which his assailants have voluntarily placed themselves. It is never easy to discover the precise extent to which the "Reptile Press" is obeying Prince Bismarck's orders. His contempt for his servants is very well known, and he is probably quite indifferent to the miserable exposure of themselves which they are so assiduously making. But he cannot altogether escape some share of the discredit which belongs to such shameless tactics. The tactics now followed by the semi-official press can only cover it with contempt, cause unpleasant reflections upon his own character or statesmanship, and redound to the advantage of those it is sought to injure.

OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.

HIS ADVENTURES AT PEKING.

Private letters have come to hand from our Commissioner, dated "Peking, November 17." From these it appears that he is having a lively and good time at Peking, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of existence in the Chinese capital. He writes: "Peking is the most awfully loathsome, sickeningly filthy place possible to conceive." The habits of the Chinese seem to him utterly unspeakable, and he declares that every moment brings a new surprise. He has fallen on his feet after his usual fashion, and is spending the closing days of his sojourn in Peking in the hospitable house of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, who is in many ways the best-informed man in China concerning things Chinese. He has been in the country since 1861; his latest achievement was the conclusion of the terms of peace between France and China over Tonkin.

"You cannot imagine what a relief it is," writes our Commissioner, "to get back into civilization, and even to great luxury, for a few days, after roughing it in Corea, and existing in hotels and steamers for many months."

Our Commissioner seems to be on excellent terms with the authorities. The Russian Minister kindly sent him a huge fur overcoat in which to sleep on his trip to the Great Wall of China. He has been all over the Tsung-li-Yamen, and photographed it inside and out, and has also photographed a group of Ministers themselves—an achievement which has not been accomplished before, and it could only be allowed by the direct permission of the Prince-President himself. At the Grand Llama Temple, the other day, he and his student interpreter had a narrow escape for their lives, details of which he will communicate in a subsequent letter.

In reference to the letter from Vladivostock, the first instalment of which we shall publish to-morrow, our Commissioner writes:—"I had the Governor's own card with a written permission to see anything that could be shown with discretion, and a permission also to take photographs in the city, inscribed on the card of his adjutant. I rigidly confined myself to my instructions, and although I could have taken military photographs I did nothing of the kind, because it would have been abusing the confidence that was reposed in me, and therefore I limited myself to the field in which I was given full liberty of observation and action. You can depend upon my information being absolutely exact, as I had quite exceptional opportunities of hearing and seeing everything that was to be heard or seen in the outpost of Russia on the Pacific."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Quite a new departure was made in the civil ceremonial which took place yesterday morning at the Mairie of the sixth ward of Paris, on the occasion of the legal marriage of Mdlle. Marguerite Carnot, daughter of M. Adolphe Carnot, and niece of the President of the Republic, with M. Perret, of Beaune. The interior of the sombre establishment of M. le Maire was decorated lavishly, and the civic functionary, accompanied by his assistants, received the President and the wedding party in State. While the mayor was tying the nuptial knot according to the usual form, an orchestra played Gounod's "Prayer of St. Cecilia," Rossini's "Prayer of Moses," and a lively minuet by Boncherini. The wedding party then proceeded to the Church of St. Sulpice, where the hymeneal knot was further tightened by the Church, amid more music and flowers.

ANOTHER SERIOUS STAIRCASE ACCIDENT.

Too punctilious an adherence to those precepts of politeness which frequently cause peculiar embarrassments to persons who meet one another on the staircases of French mansions has just caused a serious accident to General Delebecque, a distinguished officer who commands an army corps in Algeria. The gallant General had been visiting a friend, who lives in a suite of rooms in the Avenue de l'Opéra, and as he was returning downstairs he met a lady coming up. He immediately drew back with a most polite bow in order to allow her to pass, when his foot slipped, and he fell headlong to the bottom of the flight. The General dislocated his shoulder-blade and was severely shaken. He is now reported to be out of danger, but he had, nevertheless, a narrow escape from more serious injury.

The late Sir George Stirling has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Caroline Frances, the whole of his property, in these terse words:—"I bequeath every possession I have, real, landed, or personal, to you, my dear wife, Lady Caroline F. Stirling—everything I have, to your sole disposal." The personalty amounts to £63,818.

The librarian of the Bodleian has just issued an elaborate and interesting report on the collection under his charge There are now (says *Truth*) upwards of 500,000 volumes in the library, and the collection is enormously, but judiciously, increased every year. The only larger libraries in existence are the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, the Royal Library at Berlin, the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and the Royal Library at Munich. There are also rare and splendid collections of both manuscripts and coins in the Bodleian.

"VOTE FOR HONEST HARRIS."

HONESTY, FERTILITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

Next door to the shining portals of Drury Lane Theatre is a dark little court, called Vinegar, probably because of the abundance of whelks in the neighbourhood. Shut your eyes and plunge into the court. "Foller the 'ands and you'll find 'Arris," said a small boy with an empty quart pot in his hand. I "follered the 'ands" plastered on the wall, turned sharp to the left into Marquis-court—fine sounding but a little misleading—and the "'ands" led me up a flight of steps into a lofty and bleak looking hall, which smelt very much of the theatre, to judge from the drums up aloft and the huge canvasses piled up against the walls, showing a fine assortment of chubby Cupids, chasing naïve nymphs with ruddy cheeks, who seemed to be running all over the place, this was a scene-painting room. Two flaring rows of gas jets sprouting out of two strong iron pipes illuminated the proceedings, which were just about to commence as I got into the "hall" to find the "house full," "standing room only," and a first rate company on the stage.

HEAVY METAL ON THE PLATFORM.

Heavy metal, gentlemen, as you will understand when I mention such names as Mr. Edmund Yates, erst "special"—extra special—erst lecturer, erst novelist, and now "Atlas" of the *World;* Mr. John Aird, the great contractor; Sir John Gorst, the genial and polished; the burly Bolton; the Molloy, M.P., mollified for the occasion; Louis Jennings, the janic (see later); Broadley, the Pasha; and Harris, the hero of the hour. This was the array on the platform when Mr. Yates, in sober black, rose to address the meeting. The editor of the *World* is of course at his best in postprandial orations, and when he is "i' the vein" he is a difficult man to follow on those pleasant occasions. At public meetings his voice is seldom heard, but last night he made a rattling little speech, looking at his MS. now and then (just to keep up the editorial appearance, you know), paying a very handsome tribute to Mr. Harris's remarkable aptitude for business. "Liberal without being extravagant, firm without being severe," "the director of a vast array of people," "with his eye on every one," "what better man, then, gentlemen, could you have as your representative?" And the house cheered vociferously.

"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

Then Mr. Harris came to the front and announced his programme, with modesty but conviction. "Measures, not men; but you must have men to make measures, therefore choose me." "You don't want your Council to be a replica of the Board of Works?" ("No-o-o-o!" shout the people.) "You don't want to be served by men earning a couple of pounds a week through whose hands scores of thousands of pounds are allowed to filter." ("No-o-o-o," again.) Mr. Harris then referred with discreet brevity to his own really important share in showing up the Board of Works, and made a strong point by his denunciation of secret meetings. Another point which took was his indictment of the great Mud Salad Market which still smells in our midst. "Why, a third-class Continental town would be ashamed of it. We all think London is the finest city in the finest country in the world, and yet we muddle along with Mud Salad Market." Mr. Harris then noted the shameful adulteration of food and the suffocation of the Strand, advocating an improvement in the regulation of the traffic.

A SOUND AND SENSIBLE SPEECH.

He was scornful, you may be sure, when he spoke of the ignorance shown by many of those who inspected our theatres—gentlemen who didn't know the difference between "the flies" and the "floats," between the "proscenium" and the "mezzanine." In fact, Mr. Harris made a sound and sensible speech, which impressed his audience so favourable that if I were a betting man I should be prepared to lay long odds on his "bobbing up serenely" at the top of the poll. Sir John Gorst was the third party who addressed the electors, and he recommended Mr. Harris to their honourable notice because he possessed three notable qualities, namely:—

HONESTY'S HIS POLICY.
FERTILITY OF RESOURCE.
BUSINESS CAPACITY.

With pleasant cynicism he reminded us of the saying that honest people were honest because they had no brains to be otherwise. There *was* a grain of truth in this, he thought, but in his opinion HONESTY was a mixture which should be qualified by FERTILITY of RESOURCE—Gorst's Globules to be taken by County Councillors.

MR. AIRD FIRES OFF SMITH, SHAKSPEARE, AND BYRON.

Mr. Aird was in a mood of playful allusiveness, and talked like a birthday book, quoting Shakspeare, W. H. Smith, and Lord Byron, with graceful *abandon*, the two poets in direct connection with Mr. Harris. As Mr. Louis Jennings said in that amusing way of his, if Augustus Druriolanus didn't sweep the polling booths, after being recommended by Shakspeare, Smith, Byron, Yates, Bolton, Gorst, Aird, and other celebrities, well, he—janic Jennings—never did!

I had forgotten to mention Mrs. Matilda Evans, a poor law guardian, then lifted up her voice from the depths of a grey ulster which enveloped her willowy frame, and tickled our sides with some caustic allusions to the "miserable males," as Mr. Yates called them.

MR. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS'S LITERARY TREASURES.

THE DECEASED SCHOLAR'S WILL.

The funeral of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps took place yesterday at Patcham. The chief mourners were the Rev. T. Halliwell, brother; Colonel Groves, Lieutenant Hall, R.N., and Mr. O. C. Walcot, sons-in-law. The service was read by the Rev. Jackson Smith, vicar of Patcham. The inscription on the coffin was "James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S. Born June 21, 1820 Died Jan. 3, 1889."

The will of the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps has not yet been proved, but we are able to indicate the probable destination of his unique collection of Shakspearian rarities and dramatic manuscripts and curiosities. To the University of Edinburgh he bequeaths his literary correspondence, bound in about 300 and more volumes, and lettered "Letters of Authors," which include a large number of Shakspearian subjects, and from which, he says, "is eliminated everything that can give pain and annoyance to any person," and all the manuscripts and books described in a printed pamphlet entitled "An Inventory of certain Books and Manuscripts, including notes for Shakspearian researches preserved at Hollingbury Copse" (1887). He directs that these are to be delivered by land conveyance, and not by sea, and, in the event of the University declining to receive them, he gives them unconditionally to the Trustees of the British Museum. The copyright of his work entitled "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare" is left on trust, to be sold by public auction for the benefit of his wife and his daughter. He gives all his electro plates, electros of wood blocks, and wood blocks to the Shakspeare Society of New York. His magnificent group of sixty folio volumes, containing his collections from 1854 to 1887 on the life of Shakspeare and the history of the English stage, and also all the unbound papers in eight drawers indicated alphabetically, in his largest iron safe at Hollingbury Copse, are to be deposited at the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit until they can be sold for £1,200 or more, or, if such price cannot be obtained in the course of twelve years, they are to be sold by auction in one lot, for the benefit of his wife and daughters then living. "Whereas" (the will proceeds) "my collection of Shakspearian rarities described in a printed catalogue entitled 'A Calendar of the Shakspearian Rarities preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton,' 8vo., 1887, is unrivalled and of national interest, and being desirous of its being kept in this country, I direct my trustees to offer it to the corporation of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick (where as the leading town of Shakspeare's native county such a collection would be appropriately located) on condition of the said corporation paying for it to my trustees the sum of £7,000 sterling." In case of the corporation not accepting this offer within one year of his decease, the collection is to be deposited until it can be sold for £10,000, or, if not sold within twelve years, is to be sold in one lot by public auction. To his nephew, Mr. Ernest Edward Baker, he leaves the whole of his printed books and manuscripts not otherwise specifically bequeathed, with the proviso that his wife may select for her own use fifty volumes printed after the year 1800. The remaining provisions are purely of a family character.

A SERIES OF LECTURES ON CO-OPERATIVE LIFE is to be given at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, during the present term on Friday evenings at 8.30, beginning on the 11th inst. The list of lecturers includes Mr. Hughes, Mr. Vansittart Neale, Mr. Greening, and others long connected with and known as leaders of the co-operative movement. The fee for the course of ten lectures is 2*s.* 6*d.*, for a single lecture 6*d.* The course contains a history of the theory and practice of association and is not confined to the industrial aspects only of co-operation, and probably no better opportunity will be given in London of learning what has been done or what may be expected from the co-operative movement.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FACTS AND FICTION ABOUT BAZAINE.

I. By Mr. Archibald Forbes.

IT is worth while, perhaps, to expose the utter baselessness of the *Cologne Gazette's* most recent innuendo. Condemned by overwhelming adverse evidence to abandon the pretence of believing in Bazaine's averment to Von Deines that he "knew nothing about the German movements until Mons. Morier's telegram received on the morning of August 16 made him aware they were close to Mars la Tour," the Reptile organ prints a telegram sent from Paris by the Empress to the Emperor on the evening of August 13, and sent on by the latter to Bazaine, at 11 P.M.

The text of this telegram is as follows; it is rather confused:—"Do you know anything of a movement to the north of Thionville, along the railway from Sierck, near the Luxemburg frontier? The idea is that Verdun is Prince Frederick Charles's most probable objective point; and that, having effected a junction with General Steinmetz, he may move on that place, there to meet the Crown Prince—the former crossing (the Moselle) north, the latter south (of Metz). The person who gives us this information thinks that the ostentatious movement on Nancy has no other meaning than to concentrate our attention southward, so facilitating the march of Prince Frederick Charles up in the north. Will this be his line of operation, think you, or will he aim, instead, at joining the Crown Prince east of Metz, with the view of crossing the Moselle together?"

It is to be remarked that, whencesoever the Empress obtained this information, it was entirely erroneous and misleading, and that whoever communicated it was not helping the French, but, wittingly or unwittingly, was playing into the hands of the Germans. Let it be assumed, for the moment, that it came from Darmstadt, then the Germans ought to be grateful to the transmitter for a good turn done them, and the rancour should be on the part of the French. It is clear that the *Cologne Gazette* intends to insinuate that it did come from Darmstadt: if that is its belief, it is ungracious in the extreme that it should look the gift horse in the mouth with hostility so bitter.

The *Gazette* holds it inconceivable that Sir R. Morier's name should have occurred to Bazaine in 1886 if it had not expressly been mentioned to him as a source of military intelligence. If it be assumed that the telegram just quoted was the military intelligence referred to the evidence is all against Bazaine's having heard that diplomatist's name in connection with it. In forwarding him the telegram, the Emperor, so Bazaine relates, wrote: "The despatch I send you from the Empress shows clearly the importance which the enemy attaches to restraining us from crossing to the left bank." There is no mention here of the original source of the (erroneous) information: Napoleon and Bazaine met subsequently but three times, each interview being very short; Bazaine gives the actual words that passed at each, and no allusion is recorded to a message which events had rendered obsolete twelve hours after its receipt.

Finally, Bazaine's own expressions to Von Deines conclusively prove that he had not in his mind this telegram of the 13th. He stated specifically that the telegram from "Mons. Morier" came to him (Bazaine). This message came to Napoleon; it was not known to the Germans before Metz until the afternoon of the 14th that the command of the Army of the Rhine had devolved on Bazaine, and that circumstance could not have been known in Germany until later. Again, he stated that the telegram from Darmstadt informed him of the "forward movement *by the left* of the Germans across the Moselle." The message of the 13th from the Empress gave warning of a probable movement *by the right*. And finally, the Empress's message reached Metz on the night of the 13th; Bazaine explicitly told Von Deines that "Monsieur Morier's telegram" reached him on the morning of the 16th, and was the earliest intelligence received by him.

Another German paper denies the genuineness of Bazaine's letter to Sir R. Morier, because of the uncouthness of its style. Annexed is a copy of a letter I received from the ex-Marshal in 1883, the original of which I enclose. He probably had deteriorated as he grew older and more sodden; but that he wrote clumsily and spelt badly in 1880 his letter to me demonstrates with sufficient clearness. It was written because of an article of mine in the *Fortnightly Review* on his then recently published "Episodes." The text follows, copied *verbatim et literatim*:—

Madrid, 18 Nbre, 1883,
2, Calle Argentola.

Cher Monsieur,—Je tiens beaucoup à vous exprimer toute ma gratitude pour votre article sur mon insigne procès. Il est effectivement bien tard, pour ramener l'opinion egarée exprès, par tous les partis, afin de sauvegarder la vanité nationale, ainsi que la responsabilité des 2 Gouvernements Empire et défense Nationale: mais, la Verité finit toujours par arriver à l'auriñce de son puit, & c'est ce que vous avez produit en grande partie par votre consiençieux article. J'aurais encore bien des choses à dire, non pour me défendre, ma consiençe de Grl en chef ne se reprochant rien, mais pour éclairer les hommes de bonne volonté, & leur faire ouvrir les yeux sur leurs propres défaillances à cette epoque. 3 ans après, on a cherché le Bouc émissaire qui s'offrit de lui-méme; et la nation, que l'on dit si généreux s'est déchargée de toute responsabilité sur le soldat, fils, de ses œuvres, et qui, ayant passé sa vie à faire la guerre dans les 4 parties du monde pendant 40 ans, connaissait peu les hommes politiques du pouvoir, et n'avait aucun Protection, une fois l'Empire écroulé par la trahison Revolutionnaire. Encore une fois merci, et je vous serre bien affectueusement la main,

Ml. BAZAINE.

II. By our Correspondent at Berlin.

The alleged statement of Marshal Bazaine to the German Military Attaché in Madrid bears, as several newspapers here point out, the inherent stamp of absolute worthlessness. According to the account of the German military attaché, Bazaine is said to have stated in the interview in question that on the 15th or 16th of August he received the first news of the passage of the German army across the Moselle by means of a despatch viâ London from the English Ambassador. But on the 15th or 16th the English Ambassador was absolutely precluded from betraying anything regarding the passage of the German army across the Moselle, for this betrayal had already been officially made to the whole world by the German military authorities themselves. Every German newspaper had already published, on August 14, the following official despatch: "From the chief headquarters, Herny, Saturday, Aug. 13, 10.30 P.M. (official),—A battalion of the enemy sent by railway from Metz against Pont-à-Mousson retreated with all speed, leaving its baggage behind, when our infantry besieged the town this morning early. Nancy is evacuated by the enemy. Our cavalry destroyed the railway line to the north of the town near Frouard, other cavalry divisions captured a forage transport of the outposts of the French troops which are on the glacis of Metz."

But Marshal Bazaine had no need of a message viâ London, for already on August 14 the Germans announced themselves in person to Bazaine before Metz. While Bazaine is reported to have stated to the German military attaché that "during the days following the 13th of August he had been in the most complete uncertainty about everything," already on the 14th of August the first of the three bloody battles before Metz had been fought. By the engagements which took place on that day at Colombey-Nouilly, the retreat of the enemy on Verdun was delayed, and thus the subsequent battles of Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte rendered possible. So that the day of Colombey-Nouilly, according to the language of the Prussian Report of the General Staff, "formed the first member in the series of great battles round Metz, which in turn led to the investment, and finally to the surrender, of the French main army." Nay more, in this battle on the 14th of August, immediately under the fortifications of Metz, Bazaine himself had been in command until, as he relates in his work, "L'armée du Rhin depuis le 12 Août jusqu'au 29 October, 1870," "he had been compelled by a serious contusion to leave the field." And yet Marshal Bazaine is reported to have seriously told the German military attaché that until the receipt of the telegram of the English Ambassador in Darmstadt "he was in a state of the most complete uncertainty about everything the enemy was about." If Bazaine ever stated anything of the sort at all it is only a case of that senile drivelling in which, as happens in the minds of old and infirm people, events, dates, and persons are connected in the most arbitrary and fantastic fashion. But one asks how could it come to pass that a Prussian major and military attaché should send on this drivel of the old Marshal to Berlin without one word of comment. The dates of the period in dispute must have been perfectly fresh in the recollection of the Prussian officer even if he did not feel constrained to compare the declarations of Bazaine with the Report of the General Staff, or with the despatches from headquarters.

THE NEW SPURGEON FOR REGENT SQUARE.

A Chat in Edinburgh.

SHORTLY after the prolonged sitting of the Free Church Presbytery, at which, in a scene many will remember, he had announced his resolve to leave the land of mountain and flood for fresh woods and pastures new at Regent-square, I found the Rev. John M'Neill—who by the way was, I understand, originally a railway porter—in the bosom of his family at Newington. He is not other than a modest man, and disliked, he said, flourishing about *ex cathedrâ* opinions; but we chatted for a while on topics associated with this important step which is to take him, like so many other diffident Scotchmen since and before Dr. Johnson's time, from his "ain countree" to the capital of foreign England. "It is a parting of the ways for life," he said. "Of course Scotland is very hard to leave, and especially for a member of the Free Church; but there is no doubt Regent-square church is the main Presbyterian door into London, and if I ever intended to go to London this is an opening that could only come once." So, like a sensible man, Mr. M'Neill is going to enter in at the open main-door.

The Greater Need—the Greater Destitution.

"I suppose that in London, Mr. M'Neill, you anticipate a larger sphere of usefulness?"

"Yes, that is the one determining cause of my going—there is the greater need there—the greater destitution. And I had the feeling that anything like over-lapping, or friction, with other workers, should be reduced to the irreducible minimum Edinburgh is small; and if you have a crowd it is made up of everybody's congregation. Now, in London I suppose that if a man gets an audience and another man does not, it is not because the first man has got all the people and left none for the other."

"Have you thought of London before?"

"When I was in the Divinity Hall as a student two things appeared to be attractive—the colonies, or London. But for two and a half years I have been in neither."

"You have been interested, then, in what has recently been brought to light in the condition of the London poor?"

"Oh, yes. I have read with interest all, for instance, that has appeared in the *British Weekly* on the subject of 'Tempted London.' Regent-square is already operating on that field."

Sermons.

"Your style of preaching is evangelistic?"

"My creed is what is called Evangelical; my style of preaching is evangelistic—Evangelical faith with feet and wings put to it. My style attracts some competent judges, and it equally distracts others. And the thing that hath been is likely the thing that shall be."

"Talking of sermons, is it your habit to use much care in preparation?"

"Oh, yes, Scotchmen are thoroughly drilled into how to read and what to read for a sermon. I do not read my sermons, nor do I use many notes. My style is simply what has been called gathering in materials and setting fire to them in the pulpit. I have more and more developed the free style. If I put three sentences on the back of an envelope I am dependent on that envelope until those three sentences are said. If I trust my memory up to the hilt it does not fail me. Of course that has its drawbacks, especially with a man whose utterances are reported. A verbatim reporter puts me in the pillory."

The Social Problem.

"Do you hope to reach the 'masses' specially in London?"

"In Edinburgh the actual working-out of my ministry seems to show that middle class people, shading up and down into upper class and lower, have been my principal constituency. I have had large meetings of from three thousand to ten thousand people, but most who have come to me have been the well-dressed, respectable non-church-goers, who really constitute a mass of the population in all large towns to-day, and who are not for a moment to be confounded with the 'great unwashed'—and the still greater unwashed and unfed."

"But you hope to reach and raise the poor?"

"Certainly. I am deeply interested in all projects for the relief of the poor, and I believe that an earnest evangelical ministry speaks to the whole social problem, and contributes to its best solution. I am not fond of going into 'schemes' much. I will help; but my main strength must be given to the great scheme of preaching the Gospel, either from pulpit, platform, or street corner."

A Believer in the People—Rent or No Rent.

"You believe, I suppose, in the political as well as the religious future of the democracy?"

"Yes, I believe in the people. Trust the instincts of the great people—and don't humbug them either by Caucuses or Primrose Dames."

"Your experience of them gives you faith in them?"

"Oh, yes; as I say, trust the instincts of a great people, and when a great people seem to instinctively rebel against paying their debts, look beneath the surface, for there will likely be found some deeper cause for it than the average Tory politician cares to inquire into."

Politics and Human Nature.

"You don't mind avowing your politics, then?"

"No; I am a Gladstonian Liberal—though, mind, I am not a political preacher."

"And with regard to the religious—or irreligious—condition of the masses, what is your view?"

"The creed I hold implies the belief that men naturally are averse to God and spiritual things. And when I turn from the creed to men I find that is borne out very sadly. But experience also teaches me that if the Gospel be intelligently and lovingly presented men in great masses receive it and believe it. I am a Calvinist, of course. That creed takes a low view of human nature—that is the brickbat flung against it. But it also takes the highest view of human nature when subjected to the supernatural power that works through the Gospel."

The Down-grade Controversy.

"What view do you take of the down-grade controversy, Mr. M'Neill?"

"Along with many of my brethren on this side of the border, I certainly believe that Mr. Spurgeon had only too much cause for speaking as he did upon that matter. With regard to his *action* in separating himself from the Baptist Union, that, of course, is his own affair; I don't wish to express any opinion about it."

Presbyterianism Sound.

"The Presbyterian Church in England and Scotland is sound enough on doctrinal matters, I suppose?"

"We are all sound in the divinity of our Lord. Some partisan friends here tried to scare me away from England by telling me that to English people Presbyterianism means Unitarianism. I rather fancy that the Unitarians who come to Regent-square will fail to see it. I am certain Presbyterianism everywhere is soundly Trinitarian."

Before we parted I gathered from Mr. M'Neill that in his opinion Presbyterianism in England needs "visibility." This he will try to secure for her; and if his success in London be at all commensurate with his success in Edinburgh and Scotland he will certainly do it.

A CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM AMERICA.

Preparations are in progress for the first Catholic pilgrimage from New York to Rome and the Holy Land, which leaves on February 21. It will be the first opportunity Catholics will have of making such a visit without subjection to difficulties, delays, and extortions. The time has been selected with a view to permit the pilgrims the privilege of spending Holy Week in Jerusalem. The pilgrimage will sail on one of the steamers of the Hamburg line for Cherbourg. After a day spent in Paris the pilgrims will start for Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, where three days will be spent, and Rome, where nine days will be devoted to sightseeing. One of the most interesting features of the stay in Rome will be an audience with the Pope. On March 28 the party will start from Naples for Egypt.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The Railway Companies and their Rates.

The immediate effect of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of last session is to create considerable discontent among manufacturers and traders. In accordance with the proviso against preferential rates in favour of districts or of goods according to the market for which they are intended, the railway companies have set about abolishing special rates. Those who have enjoyed these rates are in consequence in a state of great alarm, and there is talk of trade being ruined, and all that. The South Yorkshire colliery owners, for instance, have been informed that they are no longer to be allowed a rebate of 3*d.* per ton upon all coal consigned to Hull or Grimsby for shipment. This, it is said, will handicap them as against their West Yorkshire competitors, who are able to make use of the Aire and Calder canal as well as the coal-owners in the northern coalfields of Durham and Northumberland. The railway companies have made concessions with respect to the rates for coal from South Yorkshire for land sale, but as the export trade is by far the largest, this is not an equivalent. Until, however, the complete schedules of rates and classifications are made up and submitted to the Board of Trade it is impossible to say how far the trade of the country as a whole will be affected. That will not be for a month yet.

A Salt Trader on the Salt Union.

A Liverpool salt merchant, Mr. H. E. Falk, utters in his annual circular quite a pæan over the formation of the Salt Trust, which is coincident with his entrance upon his jubilee year and his exit from trade. His contempt of newspaper critics is sublime, and is only equalled by his high hopes for the future of the syndicate. He says:—

The company was formed in September with a capital of four millions sterling; and such was the eagerness of the public to possess itself of shares that applications for forty millions were made. Nevertheless, I beg to register my opinion, backed by long experience of the trade, that the great prosperity which must attend this company is barely dawning, and will only be realized when it has fairly settled itself in its work. The vapid criticisms of the disappointed applicants for shares, and the virtuous indignation of the newspaper guardians of the public, are so manifestly based on total ignorance of the circumstances of the salt trade, that they are not worthy of notice. Among the intelligent critics of the manufacturing and shipping population there is but one opinion, and that is, that it was high time the salt trade should cease sacrificing its property and life to an unappreciating public. The Salt Union comprises all the Cheshire mines and works, the Worcestershire, the Irish, and the chief parts of the Middlesbro' salt fields, and is therefore in a position to dictate remunerative prices.

As to the foreign producers, Mr. Falk states that the desperately depressed state of the American salt manufacturing interest, notwithstanding their protective tariff, is leading them to attempt a trust, and consequently there will be probably a rally of prices in the United States. Germany has the same chronic complaint as America, and the salt interests are also there united in an arrangement on the lines of the Salt Union.

The Oversizing of Cotton.

The opposition to oversizing and steaming in the cotton mills is focussing itself, and a petition to Parliament is being extensiveiy signed in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. This petition states that "in the cotton manufacturing districts of this country the practice of oversizing and steaming is carried on to such an extent as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;" and the petitioners "consider the time has arrived when action should be taken to entirely abolish the same, for they believe that the system as carried on is one of the causes of the high death rate in our large manufacturing centres; for the people employed in our mills have to breathe over and over again throughout the day the same air, impregnated as it is with dust and steam." In Blackburn alone over 40,000 signatures have been appended to the petition, in Burnley over 30,000, and proportionately in other places.

"HOW TO AVOID LAW."—AN M.P.'S ADVICE.

Mr. Arthur J. Williams, M.P., has published through Messrs. Cassell a handy shilling volume entitled "How to avoid Law." Its chapters are—How to avoid going to Law, How to resist an Unfair Claim, How to assert a Just Claim, Hints to Witnesses, Hints to Jurymen, The Police Court. In his preface he writes:—

It has been my lot for many years to sit in our law courts while civil disputes have been tried, and while those accused of criminal offences have been put upon their deliverance. During all these years the prevailing feeling in my mind has been that of sadness at witnessing the misery and ruin, to say nothing of the pain, mortification, and vexation, caused through the want, on the part of those who were the chief actors in the business, of information which they ought to have been able to obtain. The following pages are an attempt to supply some of this information in a simple and intelligible form. I think I may venture to say that so far as it goes it is trustworthy, and will, though popular in expression, bear the criticism of the exact lawyer. It may be as well, however, to add that it will be found of service only to honest men.

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By order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

TO-NIGHT.—FULLERTON and SMITH in EXETER HALL, Strand, 8 P.M. 3,000 Seats, Choir, Band, Organ, Bible Reading. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3.30, by W. Y. FULLERTON. Everybody welcome.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., and for the granting of Certificates and Diplomas in Music. Inst. 1872.

PRESIDENT,

The Right Hon. The EARL of ABERDEEN.

The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT is fixed for JANUARY 22nd, at seven o'clock.

LENT TERM COMMENCES on JANUARY 14th, and the Director of Studies will be in attendance to admit new students on Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th instant, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

The HALF-YEARLY DISTRIBUTION of DIPLOMAS, Certificates, &c., will take place on JANUARY 15, at eight o'clock.

Prospectuses, form of application, &c., and all particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary.

By order of the Academical Board.

Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SANDALL-ROAD, CAMDEN-ROAD, N.W.

HEAD MISTRESS, Miss BUSS, F.C.P.

In connection with this school there are Foundation Scholarships, &c., tenable in the school, or at any place of higher education approved by the Governors.

Term fees, £5 17s. The NEXT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1889, when new pupils can be received, provided the entrance examination is passed.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the school address.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, NORTH DULWICH, S.E.

This school, which was founded by James Allen in 1741, and reconstituted in 1882, has been established for the purpose of supplying girls with a sound practical education. There is a recreation ground attached to the school of about 2½ acres in extent. School's fees (including stationery), £2 2s. per term.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES the 15th of JANUARY, 1889, on which day an Entrance Examination will be held at the School, at ten o'clock.

Prospectuses and forms of application for admission to the school can be obtained at the school, or by writing to the Head Mistress. Application forms should now be sent in to the Head Mistress.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, January 18, at 2.30 P.M. For particulars of the College, of the subjects of this examination, and of the various boarding houses, apply to School Secretary. It is requested all applications may be sent in before WEDNESDAY, January 16.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. Its ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their "copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 24, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Head Office, in Lothbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, at one o'clock precisely, to DECLARE a DIVIDEND, to elect three Directors in the place of Howard Potter, Esq., Otto August Benecke, Esq., and Henry John Norman, Esq., who retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and to elect two auditors. The present auditors, William Turquand, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co.), and Edwin Waterhouse, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.), being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

November 28, 1888. T. P. SHIPP, Secretary.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED to prepare for the dividend on the 1st January next, and will be REOPENED on the 4th January.

Proprietors registered in the books of the Company on the 31st December will be entitled to the dividend for the current half-year on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square.
DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ONE HUNDRED and FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a BONUS equal to an additional 2 per cent. per annum, are now PAYABLE to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
HENRY WARD, Secretary and Manager.
Chief Office, 103, Cannon-street, London, E.C., January, 1889.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURE.—Low Rates of Premium.

EQUITABLE AND COMPOUND BONUS SYSTEM.—Policies in the ECONOMIC increase in participation, at each succeeding division, in proportion to the increased age of the Assured, and the additions are also calculated on the original sums assured and previous Bonus. In some instances Policies have been trebled in amount.

INTERMEDIATE BONUS paid for each year from the date of the preceding investigation on Policies of not less than five years' duration which may become claims before the next division.

OPTION GIVEN IN APPLYING BONUS at each division.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are paid immediately on production of proof of death and title.

Statement of Accounts and full particulars on application.

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797.

HEAD OFFICES.—Surrey-street, Norwich.
London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.
AMOUNT INSURED £250,000,000
CLAIMS PAID..... £7,000,000

Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices. C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1888.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692. CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.

Annual Income, £248,000.

Compensation already paid, £2,600,000.

Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

West-end Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C. Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,

20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£10 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HAVERSTOCK HILL.—For SALE, with immediate possession, commanding DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED FAMILY RESIDENCE of very superior character, CROMWELL HOUSE, No. 111, Adelaide-road, N.W., midway between Chalk Farm, London-road, and Swiss Cottage Stations, and close to Primrose-hill and Regent's Park. Eighteen excellent rooms and ample domestic accommodation. Richly embellished with cathedral glass, encaustic tiling, &c. The whole of the new decorations are costly in character and of high artistic merit. Beautiful gardens. Lease fifty-seven years. Ground rent £24. Price only £1,350. Rental value £150.—May be viewed by application to the caretaker in charge, and all further particulars obtained of Mr. E. L., Purley Villa, Brighton-road, Croydon.

INEXPENSIVE HEALTH RESORTS for CHILDREN.—TWO Picturesque PROPERTIES, with small Houses, to be LET; one 24 acres, the other 45 acres; on dry sandstone; near Tunbridge Wells; 400 ft. above sea level; rent £50 each.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80, Cheapside. (42,941)

DUTCH BULBS.

THE PICK OF HOLLAND.

VAN VELSEN BROS., BULB-GROWERS,

HAARLEM, HOLLAND.

Our "NE PLUS ULTRA" COLLECTION for SPRING GARDENING, containing 1,200 choice Bulbs, viz.:—

25 Hyacinths, superb mixed	50 Single Anemones
50 Single early Tulips	25 Double Anemones Scarlet
25 Single late Tulips	50 Grape Hyacinths
25 Double early Tulips	50 Single Snowdrops
100 Spanish Irises	75 Scilla Siberica
50 English Irises	25 Gladioli
400 Crocus, in four distinct colours	100 Narcissi "Poeticus" or "Pheasant's Eye"
100 Double Ranunculuses	50 Winter Aconites

will be sent immediately after receipt of a cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above for 11s.

For other collections, see our complete catalogue for 1888, which will be sent post free and gratis on application.

AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND NEWSAGENTS.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of TO-DAY (Thursday)

CONTAINS

"TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG;" or, The Starving and Homeless Dogs of London. *With a full-page Illustration and Special Sketches by the Popular Artist, Mr. J. YATES CARRINGTON.*

A NEW LOVE STORY by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT, Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

THE MYSTERIOUS CASKET. *Illustrated.*

THE GATTIS' RESTAURANT. *With Sketches.*

AT THE STUART EXHIBITION. *Illustrated.*

RECENT ADDITIONS AT THE "ZOO." *With Sketches.*

THE LATEST FADS AND FASHIONS.

Price FOURPENCE; Post-free, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY

OFFICES, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Any one who has an attack of either Gout or Rheumatism should use Holloway's Ointment, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. The Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve, and perseverance with the Ointment will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I have used your Lung Tonic now for myself and family (which consists of nine) for nearly ten years, and can testify to its efficiency, and to its saving me many a heavy doctor's bill.—J. COKER, Paragon Sta., Hull."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH.—Certain cure by using the potion prepared by M. AUBREE, Medical Doctor and Chemist, LA FERTÉ-VIDAME (Eure-et-Loir), FRANCE. Known for his remarkable cures for twenty-five years. Carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O. 7s. 3d. per bottle.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTION.—GRIMAULT'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME SYRUP is still, after 30 years' successful trial, the best and most rational of all remedies in Consumption and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Under its influence the cough ceases, night sweats disappear, and perfect health is rapidly established.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA have been tried in the Hospitals, and found to give immediate relief in all cases of Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Oppression, Catarrhal Affections, Difficulty in Expectoration, and Sleeplessness. Paris: Grimault and Co. Sold by all Chemists, or post free of Wilcox and Co., 239, Oxford-street, London, W. Price—Syrup, 2s. 9d.; Cigarettes, 1s. 9d.

LEANNESS or FATNESS.—The investigations of a German Physician of deep scientific research in reducing corpulency without the slightest danger have led to the further discovery of a means of putting flesh on thin persons and general development of figure, except in local atrophy. Either pamphlet in English free for one stamp—state if fat or lean.—Manager, Chomberg Institute, 113, Regent-street, London, W.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 5s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

OFFICE:
Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.

PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

This Society was established in 1862, to supply every description of mechanical support to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

Water Beds and Invalid Carriages Lent to the Afflicted.

102,516 Appliances have already been given.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY and Co., Lombard-street.
WILLIAM TRESIDDER, Secretary.

CROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

The COMMITTEE Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital. £13,000 is required for this object. Donations towards this fund and annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

F. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

FIRST LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the

£15,000 URGENTLY NEEDED BY THE SALVATION ARMY

To fit up and establish

TEN FOOD and SHELTER DEPOTS and TEN more RESCUE HOMES this winter.

For every £1,000 contributed towards Food and Shelter Work, General Booth undertakes to establish and maintain a depot capable of supplying 54,750 BEDS and 1,040,000 MEALS per annum.

FOR EVERY £1,000 SUBSCRIBED towards Rescue Work, TWO HOMES will be opened, each containing 30 beds. One hundred women and girls per annum can be rescued in connection with each home, and restored to a life of respectability.

Believing that the philanthropic and Christian public will not allow a scheme so practical and so beneficial to the poor and to the interests of the State to fall to the ground for want of financial support,

FOUR large buildings have already been secured, in the following localities, viz.:—A Shelter for Women and Children only, to accommodate 250 per night (thus supplying 91,000 beds per annum) in the immediate neighbourhood of the late Hanbury-street tragedy.

A Shelter for Men at Clerkenwell with similar capacity.

A Food and Shelter Depot at Whitechapel capable of supplying 36,300 meals per week (or at the rate of 1,687,600 meals per annum) and of providing shelter for 150 men per night (52,500 beds per annum).

A Food Depot at Marylebone, to supply 4,000 meals per day, or 1,248,000 a year.

Similar buildings are being negotiated for at Shadwell, Bow, and Bermondsey. In connection with the Rescue work 30 more beds have been provided, and a new Home is about to be opened, which will enable 30 more girls, in addition, to be taken in.

While it is generally admitted by all sections of the Press and by our Statesmen that something ought to be done, no other adequate scheme has been put forward capable of meeting the needs of the hour, whereas this proposal is both practical and feasible (being the outcome of successful experiment), and is therefore worthy of the sympathy of every Philanthropist!

Francis Peek (For Rescue Work only)	£500	0 0
A City Friend	500	0 0
Madame Van Weede	250	0 0
A Lady	200	0 0
J. Cory	100	0 0
Samuel Smith, M.P.	50	0 0
Rev. John Macnaught	25	0 0
J. Harris Saunders	25	0 0
Augustus Phillips	15	0 0
Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P. (Solicitor-General)	10	10 0
"W."	10	0 0
J.G. Kershaw	10	0 0
W. Kersey	10	0 0
W. Mallinson	10	0 0
Beniamin Scott (City Chamberlain)	5	5 0
E. Jahnoke	5	5 0
Jellings Blow and Co.	5	5 0
P. C. Leckie	5	0 0
C. Cox	5	0 0
Mrs. H. Nixon	5	0 0
Charles Hill	5	0 0
Miss Joynson	5	0 0
L. A. F.	5	0 0
Miss Brinkett	5	0 0
James Clarke	5	0 0
Right Hon. H. Fowler, M.P.	3	3 0
Mrs. J. R. Banks	£3	3 0
Andrew Bowring	3	3 0
F.	3	0 0
Major Flood Page	3	0 0
Charles Pate	2	2 0
Henry Joachin	2	2 0
J. Clondsley	2	2 0
Mrs. Hansler	2	2 0
Rev. Canon Melville	2	0 0
Mrs. Floyd	2	0 0
Mrs. J. Mounsey	2	0 0
Sir P. J. Doringtton, Bart.	2	0 0
H. D.	2	0 0
Owen Williams	2	0 0
James Hope	2	0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Nixon	1	10 0
"L."	1	6 0
A. G. Bickercarter	1	1 0
James Phillips	1	1 0
M. J. Lindsay, C.C.	1	1 0
Clement Dukes, M.D.	1	1 0
A. C. Bean	1	0 0
Col. Pears	1	0 0
G. M. H.	1	0 0
F. Renard	1	0 0
Robert Groom	1	0 0
J. A. Moore	1	0 0
J. Herington	1	0 0
Rescue Homes	0	14 6
Mrs. Ronald	0	10 0
C. H. Harding	0	10 6
F. G. Byles	0	10 0
W. M. Bixley	0	10 0
E. A. Lucas	0	10 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

S. Gurney Sheppard	£50	0 0
John Sampgeour	50	0 0
Septimus R. Scott	25	0 0
M. G.	25	0 0
Messell and Co.	20	0 0
S. Barclay Heward	20	0 0
J. F. H. Read	20	0 0
Eugene De la Penha	15	0 0
S. Causton & Co.	10	10 0
James Contes	10	10 0
Thesphilus Sandeman	5	5 0
M. Schilizze	5	5 0
N. L. Cohen	5	5 0
A. J. Lloyd	5	0 0
F. H. Williams	2	2 0
James Tagg	2	2 0
George Pember	2	2 0
F. D. P.	2	0 0
Kenneth Anderson	1	1 0
A. E. Griffiths	1	1 0
A. S.	1	1 0
A. Fitzclarence	1	1 0
Max Lemaire	1	1 0
F. W. Prior	1	1 0
A. C.	1	1 0

The fullest information, together with balance-sheets, &c., can be obtained upon application to the Financial Secretary, 101, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., to whom subscriptions may be sent (cheques and Postal Orders being crossed "City Bank").

The following gentlemen have also kindly consented to receive contributions towards the fund for carrying out this scheme:—

Rt. Hon. H. H. FOWLER, M.P., 9, Clements-lane, E.C.
Prof. W. J. STUART, M.P., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
MILES, MCINNES, Esq., M.P., Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.
} House of Commons.

Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD, M.A., 21, Castillain-road, Maida-vale, W.
SEPTIMUS R. SCOTT, Esq., 9, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.
S. GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq., 57, Old Broad-street, E.C.
J. W. JANSON Esq., The Close, Croydon (Lloyd's, E.C.)
} London Stock Exchange.

The Editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Rock* and *Christian*.

Major-General MARTYR, Shahid hur, Mowbray-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.—The LONDON SAMARITAN SOCIETY and HOMERTON MISSION is in NEED of FUNDS to provide Coal, Bread, Grocery, and Lodging to the Destitute, by a system of tickets available all over London and Suburbs.

Copies of which will be sent on application.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, London and County Bank, Amhurst-road, Hackney; Messrs. Josiah Beddow and Son, Chartered Accountants, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.; or by the Director,

JOHN JAMES JONES,
98, High-street, Homerton, E.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable Home on moderate terms to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

PORTLAND MANSIONS.—Oxford-street.—A Superior BACHELOR'S FLAT well FURNISHED, containing 2 Rooms and offices to Let. Terms 2 guineas per week. Apply to FRANK GILES and Co., Kensington.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS. WANTED to Rent, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in Temple or neighbourhood. Terms moderate.—Address "A.," 2, Northumberland-street, Strand.

SWITZERLAND.—Good Winter Quarters. Pension du Lac. Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Terms 28s. per week, including full board and apartments, with bedroom firing, boating, fishing, &c., free. Proprietor, F. Günther.—References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 26, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

SHARE a HOUSE in a suburb of London N.W.—Two gentlemen and their sister, occupying the house, wish to meet with some young married couple or others to share it with them. Large house, large garden, tennis, pleasant neighbourhood, near two stations. FOUR or more ROOMS to LET FURNISHED, with or without cooking and attendance, from 1¼ to 3 guineas a week, according to arrangement. — Address, X. Y. Z., care of Bookseller, 224, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

OFFICES to LET (large, light).—57, FLEET-STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1s. 2d. each. College, 124, Gower-street.

HEALTH RESORT for YOUNG LADIES, with EDUCATION, in a mansion standing in extensive grounds, in a most bracing part of Norfolk, near the sea. Terms, including thorough English, music, French, painting, £75 per annum. Special hygienic exercises for delicate girls.—Principal, Brandiston Hall, Norwich.

RUSSIAN for Exams. and general purposes, successfully TAUGHT by Mr. IVAN SMYRNOFF, 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, near Winslow, for Sons of Clergy, Army, Navy, &c. Thirty guineas per annum; considerable reduction to brothers and orphans. Entrance fee five guineas. Vicar is Warden.—Address, Rev. Dr. JAMES.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Small select class now forming. Fee, one guinea the course. Native teacher. Private lessons.—Señor BOULLON, 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

TOURS (France), 7 ter, quai du Vieux-Pont. By the excellency of his own method Mr. Garreau teaches to speak French in three months. Unrivalled success. Special training for mercantile pursuits. One or two young English gentlemen could be taken as boarders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIES.—Excellent homes ready for the present season for Pupils on good stock and grain farms, estates, fruit farms, and ranches in Canada, United States, and Tasmania.—For pamphlet, &c., apply FORD, RATHBONE, and Co., 21, Finsbury-pavement, London.

HOW TO VAMP to Songs, Chords, &c., 1s. 6d.—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 24, Boldstreet, Alexandra-rd., Manchester. See testimonials

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT. Their full value return post.—Address, Manufacturing Dentist, 193, Junction-road, Holloway. Established twenty years.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post-free. How to open respectably from £23. "TOBACCONISTS OUTFITTING CO.," 11, Beech-street, London, E.C.—Manager, HENRY MYERS.

WASHING WANTED, by well-established good Laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying ground. Good references. Terms moderate. Van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H. Cambridge Laundry, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin